

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

The Monitor's view

Ian Smith's 11th hour

So often has the wily Ian Smith outmaneuvered outside efforts to bring about majority rule in Rhodesia that his political maneuvers have won him a reputation as a master of the art of the possible. Hence many onlookers will regard his dissolution of the Rhodesian Parliament and call for new elections as but the latest in a long string of delaying tactics.

Certainly the move postpones any substantive progress on a political plan to transfer rule to the nation's blacks until after the elections at the end of August. But, to give Mr. Smith the benefit of the doubt, his stated reason for calling the elections — his tenuous support in Parliament for a new constitution — has some merit. Twelve members of the 50-member Parliament have broken off and formed a new right-wing political party, adding to the white dissension that already exists within Mr. Smith's Rhodesia Front. The Prime Minister's hope is that the nation's whites will give him a mandate to fend off this hard-line opposition and give him more room for maneuver in endorsing a plan acceptable to black nationalists.

To Rhodesia's blacks, however, Mr. Smith's maneuver has little meaning since the election will embrace only the largely white electorate. The big question for them, one that has persisted for 12 years now, is whether he will at long last agree to a new constitution that calls for new elections based on one-man, one-vote. So far the Prime Minister has adamantly resisted this aspect of the British proposals for a

constitutional settlement, just as he rejects the inclusion of the black nationalist Patriotic Front in a black government.

It is hard to see how much longer Mr. Smith can maintain his intransigent stance. If he does not accept compromise, the blacks within Rhodesia who now support the moderate black leadership of Bishop Abel Muzorewa and Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole could begin to look for solutions to the more militant black leaders, Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe, who have ties with the guerrilla fighters operating out of Mozambique and Zambia. These two leaders already have received a psychological lift by the recent endorsement given them by the Organization of African Unity and now are demanding a transfer of power to their militant Marxist-oriented Patriotic Front.

The handwriting on the wall seems clear. Unless Ian Smith soon agrees to a constitutional formula that is acceptable to blacks, he will turn black moderation into black militancy and the fighting will likely increase. The choice for Rhodesia is between a moderate political solution in which the whites will be encouraged to remain and participate — or an escalation of black-white confrontation in which more lives are lost and the whites will feel driven to leave.

For the moment, the Prime Minister has won a bit of breathing time. But this is likely to be his last chance.

Energy challenge

Nothing is more crucial to the developing countries than energy. Without it they cannot increase food production, alleviate back-breaking chores, modernize their cities, start new industries. Their whole economic development, in short, is totally dependent on a steady supply of energy.

Yet the very cost of supplying such energy is exorbitant for them, threatening to undermine what economic gains they have made. In 1975 alone the direct and indirect impact of the increased oil prices on the less-developed countries (LDCs) was \$39 billion. Every time OPEC raises its price a notch, some small poor country suffers farther down rather than up the slope of economic progress.

This is why the industrial nations, led by the United States, have sought some forum in which to talk price with the oil-producing countries. But the non-oil producing countries are reluctant to exert pressure on such oil producers as Algeria and Iran. They feel ideologically aligned with them, they do not want to rile out using OPEC-like policies in their own countries, and they fear that if they take too militant a stand it will be hard to obtain concessionary OPEC oil. So a vicious circle is created: OPEC boosts its price, and the LDCs turn to the industrial nations for more aid.

Clearly there is only one solid way out of this dilemma. The industrial nations have to take the hard actions necessary to break the energy dependence on OPEC.

Through the International Energy Agency the industrialized countries have taken some steps to foster energy conservation and development. But much will depend on the extent to which the United States, the biggest, wealthiest, does its full share. Doubtless progress is being

Lebanon's press

Lebanon has long been an outpost of the free press. Now this freedom, so valuable in a Middle East where censorship is the rule, faces its severest threats in decades.

People everywhere who are concerned for freedom will hope for a quick lifting of a new government press decree that has come during the censorship already existing as a result of the civil war. The tightest restrictions in the decree have caused the protesting newspaper owners' association to assert that "the law in effect imposes permanent censorship." Such a prospect must be resisted not only for the country's free leading daily, *Al-Nahar*, but for all the contending voices that made Lebanon the world's window on a turbulent landscape.

made in Congress but energy legislation is not yet on the books. It is difficult, moreover, to forge a tough program that will not damage the U.S. economy, on the health of which the developing nations also depend. A balance has to be struck between the needs of industry and the demands for energy conservation.

Similarly must the United States come to grips with the question of how far it can push environmental protection. Here, too, it is necessary to find the right balance between environmental requirements and energy considerations. Some tradeoffs will be called for if energy development is to move forward with the needed vigor.

Meanwhile, the industrialized nations must help the LDCs develop their own energy resources. This need was recognized at the recent North-South conference in Paris, where a special fund was proposed for this purpose. In addition to conventional fuel sources, new technologies emerging from the laboratory could be tried out in developing lands to provide renewable energy and perhaps avoid the costly and potentially harmful route of nuclear plants.

But the LDCs must be willing to offer attractive terms to foreign investors if they wish to lure development capital. Indonesia, for one, has in the past frightened off companies that wanted to prospect for oil and gas. Brazil, too, was initially tough in offering concessions for exploration. The poor countries naturally fear a "ripoff" by multinational companies. But the time of predatory exploitation is largely over. Now it is a matter of allowing investors sufficient profit to make their investment worthwhile. Fortunately, some LDCs are beginning to see this and are modifying their investment policy.

Not to be forgotten, either, is the responsibility of the oil-producing countries. These "poor" nations need to be more aware of world economic stability in the light of new circumstances and take account of the impact of their pricing policies. Saudi Arabia, for example, has set a fine example of moderation, realizing that too high prices could lead to world recession and impair its own source of technology. Iraq, on the other hand, because its own economic plans are in trouble, has pushed for price hikes without concern about their effect on others in the world — an insular view that harms everyone in the long run.

In sum, the great need is to expand the production of energy in the world — recognizing that conservation is the cheapest form of "production." But to get on top of the problem will require a greater and more cooperative effort, by both rich and poor.



Lessons from the looting

Something valuable can already be salvaged from New York's blackout. While inquiries continue into the electrical side of the story, the human side of it has served to expose an unhealed wound in America — and indeed in the world — that requires a massive renewal of prayerful effort. It is the wound of race allied with poverty, bursting out for all to see in the TV images of New York's looters — but smoldering beneath the world's tensions.

No one is "entitled" to steal, though some of the looters brazenly told the TV audience they were. Most of New York's poor were not out helping themselves when the lights went out. The lawbreakers must not escape a full measure of justice. The New York police, though unable to prevent widespread theft and destruction, deserve credit for maintaining the self-discipline to keep from inflaming the situation. The victimized shopkeepers, often from the same minorities as the looters, should have more of the community and customer support already heartily demonstrated — in addition to the federal assistance available.

But once out of this and there remains the challenge of breaking the race/poverty cycle. It was more than weather which explained the lack of looting during New York's blackout in November of 1965, as opposed to the ugly scene during last week's heat. Despite all the economic and civil-rights gains for minorities since then, the full promises of that time — and of the Constitution itself — have not been fulfilled. For some, hope has gone and with it the incentive to play by the rules of the society from which they feel excluded.

As a New York police official said, the blackout was just the triggering incident; the conditions that drove people to loot were already there.

The country received a forewarning in the summer riotings and looting of the late '60s. But not enough was done to provide the training for jobs, the jobs themselves, and the basic desegregated education ordered by the Supreme Court many long years ago. The gap be-

tween black and white economic progress has been widening again after the years of narrowing. Minority youth are particularly hard hit by unemployment.

The blackout looting was another warning. It was a cry from people who are all too often "out of sight, out of mind" — but who are there with the same human needs as everybody else. It is not only in their interest, but in society's interest to pay attention. The Carter administration shows signs of being responsive to race as a central issue on the international scene as well as nearer home, though American black leaders say it is not moving strongly enough for them.

The lesson was crystallized in two public television panels broadcast on the same night after the looting. On one of them various black panelists gave the warning loud and clear. Despairing people would loot wherever there should be a blackout now. On the other panel, clean-cut young black men and women were being questioned on how they had come to be moving upward rather than downward in society. They spoke particularly of education, of the teacher who showed them a world outside the ghetto, who assumed they could achieve rather than not. It is this kind of individual support by all the brothers and sisters among us — for all the brothers and sisters among us — that must be continued and writ large in national policy.

For us, with the rule of right and wrong given us by Christ, there is nothing for which we have no standard. And there is no greatness where there is not simplicity, goodness, and truth.

Leo Nikolaevich Tolstoy

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Exclusive interview with Prime Minister

Smith stands firm as Rhodesia shakes

By Geoffrey Godsell
Overseas news editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

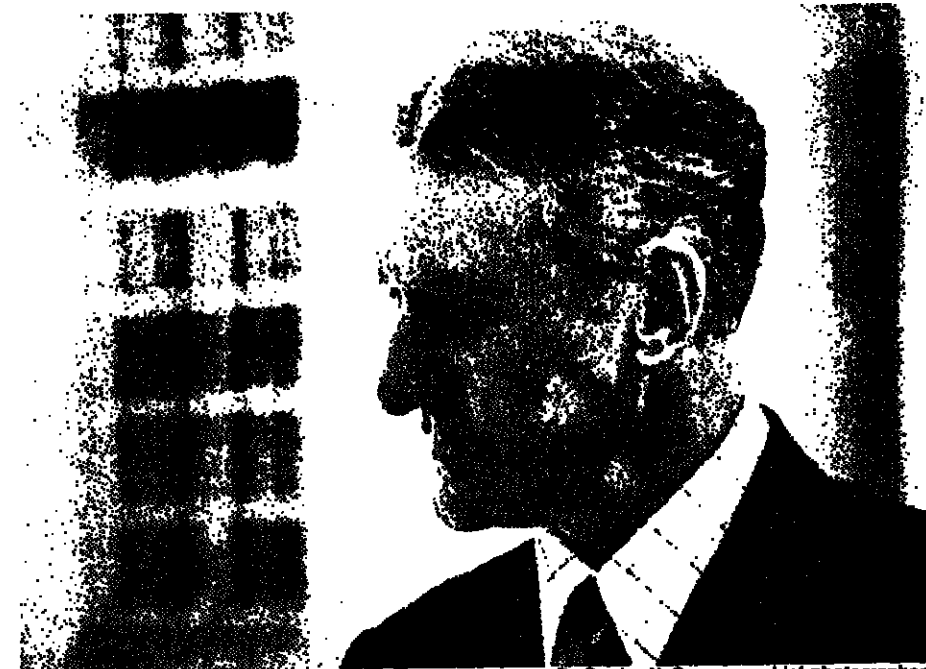
Salisbury, Rhodesia

Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith thinks there is a "distinct possibility" that he can put through and make stick the kind of internal settlement that he outlined in broad terms last month when he announced there would be a general election Aug. 31.

As he indicated then, the election — to be held under the existing system, which reserves 50 seats in Parliament for whites and 18 for blacks — will be followed by the establishment of a broad-based government, including black Rhodesians. Then would come the drafting of "a fair and just settlement constitution, which will entrench necessary safeguards, by the end of the year." And finally the constitution would be put into effect.

Mr. Smith's main problem is to secure broad enough black support within Rhodesia to ensure that the most radical nationalists outside cannot wreck or discredit any settlement he might achieve. Simultaneously he must avoid such concessions to blacks as would alienate the solid white backing given him in earlier general elections.

Mr. Smith agreed in an interview here that ever since becoming Prime Minister in 1964, he has resisted pressure from Britain for constitutional change in favor of blacks because the proposed changes would (in his opinion) not command majority support among Rhodesia's white minority, without which the changes could never be carried out. Yet, on Rhodesian television earlier last month Mr. Smith said:



Smith's major problem: securing black support without alienating whites

"If the majority [of whites] believe there is any hope of continuing with those ideals and policies which we believed in 10 years ago, then regrettably they are completely out of touch with the world they live in, and such a course can only mean disaster."

Asked what brought about this change, Mr. Smith replied:

• The collapse of Portuguese rule in neighboring Mozambique (with which Rhodesia has a long common border) and the installation there of an African government

that has Communist support. This, the Prime Minister said, changed the history of southern Africa.

• The continuing process whereby the Communists are gaining ground and the free world backing down. Most white Rhodesians see themselves as exposed and lonely defenders of what they believe the free world stands for. "We must concede," Mr. Smith said, "our position is not as strong as then."

*Please turn to Page 20

How blacks plan to run Soweto

By Jane Goodwin
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Johannesburg

In the biggest challenge yet to the South African Government, blacks in Soweto, the big black township near Johannesburg, had planned to take complete control over their municipal affairs this past weekend.

The adults of Soweto, with the support of activist students, planned to set up a government called the Soweto Local Authority (SLA), which would be run on a democratic electoral basis.

The SLA will implement a five-year plan that will need a financial injection of an estimated \$5 billion to bring living conditions in the township of 1.5 million blacks up to the standard of white areas of South Africa.

Although the new Soweto government will take unto itself the power of taxing, it also plans to turn to the outside world for help.

The SLA will ask for money from the Organization of African Unity, from international agencies such as the International Monetary Fund, from governments, and from other financial institutions.

Under the new plans, a Soweto city council of 50 members will be elected and will, in turn, elect a management committee. The latter will set up administrative departments over housing, schools, works and traffic, utilities, health, and so on.

Until recently, Soweto was controlled by white Afrikaners (whites of Dutch descent who are in power in South Africa). But students forced the resignation of their black advisory groups, the Urban Bantu Councils.

The Soweto residents' plan to set up their own government has white officials deeply concerned. According to informed Afrikaners, officials have been meeting around-the-clock to decide what to do about the challenge.

Obviously the government would prefer not

to have another confrontation with its urban blacks, a clash that would give South Africa more worldwide publicity and a resultant fall-off in foreign investment.

But Soweto's blacks are blatantly contravening the basic tenets of apartheid, or legalized segregation, which states that blacks may not have any real political power in the urban areas, which are officially designated "white" areas, but only in their tribal reserves.

One government official, who grants permits for whites to enter Soweto, told this reporter that he thinks police will not allow a public meeting planned for July 31 in Soweto, to take

place. The new municipal government is to be announced at the meeting.

But sources in touch with blacks say if the government bans the public meeting, due to be held in a church, black leaders automatically will be accorded even more authority by their fellow blacks and trouble could ensue.

One observer points out that when blacks in Soweto insist on proper shopping facilities — blacks currently shop mainly in white-owned stores — industry will have to go into Soweto. People will realize that is where South Africa is, he said, meaning South Africa is where the blacks are.

*Please turn to Page 20

Moscow watches as friends become foes

By David K. Willis
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow

The Kremlin faces some urgent decisions now following successive setbacks to its influence in two of the most strategic parts of northern Africa.

The caution of its public reactions so far indicates the depth of its diplomatic dilemmas.

In just a few days the Soviets have had to stand by and watch two sets of countries with whom it has been currying favor hurl Soviet-supplied weapons at each other.

Ethiopia and Somalia, age-old enemies, sent Soviet-made jets into the air in fighting that could spell the end of delicate Soviet efforts to retain influence in both.

Earlier, Egypt and Libya had used Soviet weaponry in their border clashes. In a new blow to Soviet probing aimed at improving its standing in the Arab world as a whole.

And then came word that the Carter admin-

istration in Washington was making a decisive bid to continue previous Arab efforts to draw Somalia, which sits in a key position at the top of the Indian Ocean, out of the Soviet orbit.

By offering defensive arms to Somalia, the State Department was making a direct overture to a country that a full-fledged treaty of friendship with Moscow and that has allowed Soviet warships to use facilities at its port of Berbera at the mouth of the Red Sea.

Clearly the Soviets have been forced to take time to consider what they can do now.

They waited almost a day after first news reports of the Egyptian-Libyan fighting, then moved carefully.

They decided to support Libya over Egypt, but not in a formal government statement. Instead, the nongovernment Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee issued a careful statement that called on Egypt to withdraw from Libyan territory and supported Libya as an independent nation fighting imperialism.

But the Soviet Union waited until a cease-fire had almost been achieved. Apparently hop-

Red flags droop in changing African wind

By Joseph C. Harsch

Seldom in history has an imperial power made as bold a bid for extended influence as the Soviets have been making in Africa, and seldom have the prospects for such an operation declined so swiftly. The events of the past few days have witnessed the virtual collapse of the operation.

When Jimmy Carter took over the White House six months ago the Soviets had Libya and Somalia under their effective influence. They had military advisers and technicians in Sudan. They were beginning to operate in Ethiopia, and their Libyan clients were pressing into Chad. They had Egypt potentially surrounded and the prospect of bringing the whole of northeastern Africa within their sphere of influence. This in turn would have given them a powerful position on the Indian Ocean.

The decisive turn of the tide probably dates from May 18, when President Nimeiry of Sudan expelled the Soviet technicians from his

Commentary

country and put an end to the Soviet position there. Since then Mr. Nimeiry has been active in helping the Somalis discover that their future might be brighter in association with the West than with Moscow. The climax of Somalia's change of view came July 28, when U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance announced publicly that the United States would be happy to help the Somalis find an alternative source of weapons if they had trouble finding what they wanted on the Soviet side of the street. Mr. Vance would not have made such an offer publicly without having been first informed that the Somalis were interested.

Just one week earlier, on July 21, the Libyans had sent an armored column along the coastal road into Egypt and attacked the Egyptian border town and military base at Sollum. Before the day was out the Egyptians had pushed the Libyan column back across the border and in turn attacked the Libyan border point at Musaa.

Over the next three days the Egyptians sent their Air Force, including paratroop units, against three key Libyan military bases known

*Please turn to Page 20

Moscow softens its anti-Carter tone

By David K. Willis
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

In what could turn out to be a significant shift, the Soviet Union has moderated the tone of its latest criticisms of the United States on détente.

Noticeably absent from the reaction here to the moderate call for a genuine accommodation with the Kremlin given by President Carter in Charleston, South Carolina, July 21, is the kind of shrill, personal criticism of Mr. Carter that has marked previous statements.

One Western diplomat calls the reaction so far measured. The Pentagon, rather than the President, is singled out for blame — while approval is shown for Mr. Carter's basic approach and agreement expressed on the need for the superpowers to work more closely together.

The big question now is whether Moscow will maintain this new tone, which is seen as

an improvement on the previous public line, or return to its earlier shrillness.

Western analysts are watching with extreme care. Much is at stake, both for the superpowers themselves and for international diplomacy in general.

Analysis cautions against premature optimism. One swallow does not make a spring, says one. The door is still open for sharp criticisms of individual policies, such as human rights, the cruise missile (the pilotless, super-accurate, low-flying U.S. rocket), and the neutron bomb (which kills over a limited radius, leaving buildings intact).

But by adopting a calmer tone, the Soviets appear to be signaling they recognize that the shrill personal criticism of Mr. Carter was just not working.

Now they seem to be starting a new tactic — to approve Mr. Carter's professed principles on U.S.-Soviet relations, but to try to change individual policies.

Another analyst here saw the latest state-

ments as trying to project a "more-in-sorrow-than-in-anger" image.

In Charleston, Mr. Carter talked about the need to work together, to search for common ground, to avoid undue emotion, to realize that human reality pulls the two sides together.

He spoke after several months of increasing strain, culminating in Soviet refusal to allow the U.S. Ambassador here, Malcolm Toon, to appear on Soviet television July 4 unless he removed a sentence saying that Americans hope that violations of human rights, wherever they may occur, will end.

The first hint of a more moderate Soviet line came the day before the Charleston speech. An editorial in the weekly New Times urged patience and reserve. It hoped for more détente, saying this is too important to be allowed to fail.

Western analysts note that Mr. Carter has been criticized only by signed articles here in recent months, never in unsigned editorials, which carry more weight.

So the New Times editorial, unsigned, was even more interesting.

After the Charleston speech, the Soviet press paused to consider their next approach. It did not come until almost one day later. The news agency by quoting several passages from the speech appeared to be endorsing them. One called for realistic agreements "anchored on each side in enlightened self-interest."

Tass made a passing reference to human rights, took issue with plans for the cruise missile and the neutron bomb, and ended by saying better ties are up to the United States.

This relative moderation has sustained July 24 when the weekly news review in Pravda, the Communist Party daily, said some of Mr. Carter's words were not bad. It went on to say that he was still talking about human rights (which was having a disastrous effect on international relations) and destructive new weapons.

The tone of the Pravda article was restrained.

Shortages and poor service

Dreary shopping — a symptom of Soviet failure

By David K. Willis
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

The lighting is dim, the floors are unworn, assistants often curt and slow, the lines long. Too many goods either don't please the customers or are in short supply.

Walk into almost any average shop in the Soviet Union and you also walk straight into one of the hardest problems now facing Communist Party planners: how to make shopping less of a grind that taxes both tempers and endurance.

On a deeper level, the shortages and the poor service testify to some of the most fundamental problems besetting the Soviet economy even after 60 years of the Soviet experiment that began in 1917.

Soviet people themselves complain about them endlessly, and the question today is whether a new set of measures just issued by central planners will be enough to put matters right.

Western observers here think much more will be required to overcome the deep-rooted problems and the rigid central planning that surface in the shops. One Soviet shopper shrugged her shoulders and indicated that she, for one, would wait and see.

But observers said the party is increasingly aware that how steps have to be taken. Although no new infusions of money or investments appear to be included in the latest decrees, the Central Committee of the Communist Party and the Council of Ministers have

come up with some other ideas with distinctly capitalist-like rings to them.

They include:

- Offering better housing and better meals to shop assistants and collective farmers (such as those who raise cattle).

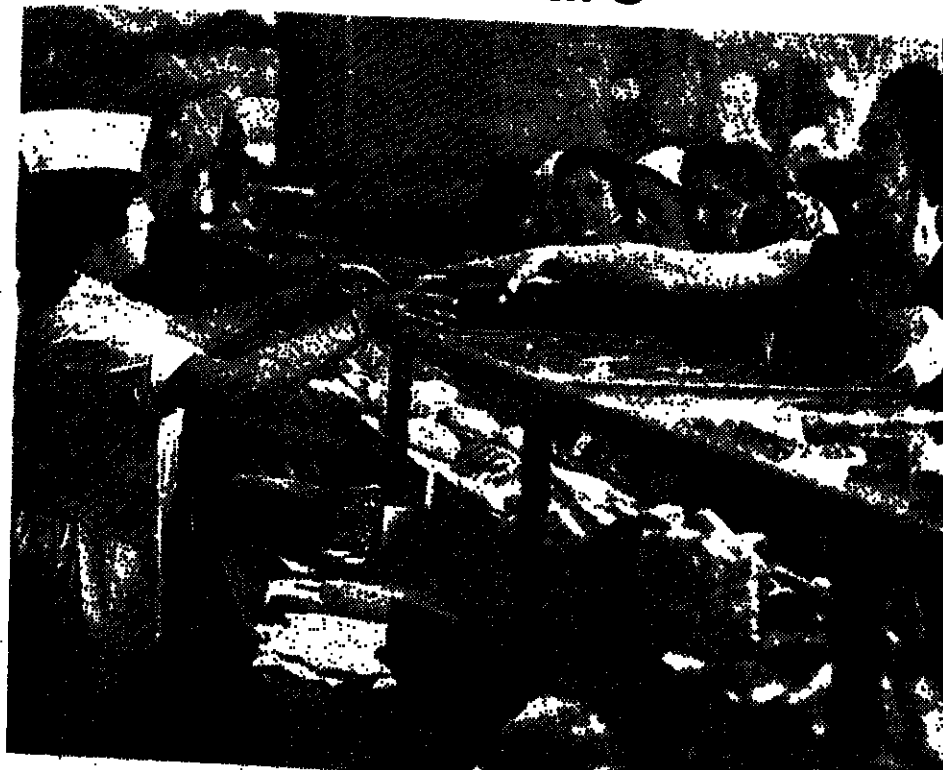
- Implying that other cash bonuses might be in the works. Between the lines of the latest decrees, published in Pravda, the Communist Party daily, July 16, appears to lie the maxim: The more you sell and the better you work, the more you'll get.

- Setting aside 5 percent of housing money allocated to areas, districts, regions, and towns to build special retail shops presumably intended to feature smiling assistants and a wide range of goods. This is to start in 1979.

- Instructing the state bank to give credits to enterprises that want to build new warehouses and otherwise streamline the flow of retail trade.

- Boosting the tiny private plots that produce large percentages of all food here. With meat and vegetables still in short supply because of the bad harvest in 1976, these plots are basking in official approval right now. Local officials are under orders to help farmers get their home-grown products to market — and to think about building special hotels for the farmers to stay in while selling at town and city markets.

- Instructing local officials to work harder at choosing and training shop assistants of all kinds. The question remains, how can assistants be convinced that politeness pays? Cash bonuses and greater local control appear to be



Shoppers wait their turn in crowded Soviet bakery

the main answers. It is not yet known how far they are to be applied.

In addition, officials have been told to improve cafeterias and other public eating places. Apparently this is intended to make shopping expeditions more pleasant — and to encourage better moods among assistants, who also eat.

The flow of goods from warehouses to shops is supposed to improve. Bottlenecks are supposed to be removed. Running through the new rules is a call for more efficiency and quality, two hallmarks of the current five-year plan through 1980. But productivity per worker is still low here, running well under last year's 5.9 percent.

Power from the sea, the tide may help

By David K. Willis
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Three or four times a year, Britain's second largest river, the Severn, attracts crowds of water sportsmen, students of natural phenomena, and mere sight-seers to watch its "Bore" — a massive tidal wave that surges 30 miles downstream before dissolving itself into the Bristol Channel between the coasts of Somerset and South Wales.

Export surf-riders trying to ride its crest from start to finish, find it a unique challenge. But now the Severn estuary is to become a study center for technocrats who have a far more earnest objective — to assess its massive ebb and flow as a potential energy source.

During the last half century scholars have advocated the construction of a barrage for the

generation of electricity.

Now, at last, following a pilot study by Dutch consultants, Britain's Energy Secretary, Tony Benn has ordered a full-scale feasibility study of the possibilities. The scheme which caught his attention is that put forward by a lecturer in civil engineering at Bristol University, Dr. Tom Shaw.

"I propose a barrage consisting two basins," says Dr. Shaw, "one of which would store energy on days when the tide is especially high."

"The project could ultimately supply 10 percent of Britain's electricity, equal to an annual saving of 13 million tons of oil."

Spin-off benefits listed by the barrage lobby include a new road link between Wales and the west of England to relieve the Severn road bridge, completed in 1967 but now heavily overloaded.

A new lease of life would be given to such

ports as Bristol, Cardiff and Newport, where shipping could be speeded and continuous access provided for bulk carriers of up to 100,000 tons.

Dr. Shaw also claims that vast tracts of coastal land could be reclaimed for farming, industry, and recreation.

But the billion-pound barrage, at today's prices, would stretch towards £4,000 million. To construct equivalent nuclear capacity (traught with risks that a barrage would not involve) would cost, according to a 1976 estimate, £2,500 million. This decision-makers must also take into account environmentalists who speak on behalf of communities living along the Severn estuary.

"They say that to construct a barrage will take 20 years," says David Myer Evans, a university lecturer in economics who is also influential in local government on the Welsh side of the river.

U.S. troops to pull out

S. Korea waves a reluctant good-bye

By Takashi Oka
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

After months of often-tense negotiations, South Korea reluctantly has accepted President Carter's plan for a phased withdrawal of American ground combat troops from the peninsula.

A joint communiqué issued July 26 after two days of talks here between Defense Secretary Harold Brown and South Korean Defense Minister Suh Jyung Chul made clear that the withdrawal would be phased over four to five years, that the first phase would see 8,000 men removed by the end of 1978, and that compensatory measures to "strengthen and modernize Republic of Korea forces" would be implemented "in advance of or in parallel with the withdrawals."

The communiqué repeated the language of the letter Mr. Brown brought from President Carter to South Korean President Park Chung Hee, which stated: "I wish to emphasize strongly that our ground-force withdrawal plans signify no change whatsoever in our commitment to the security of the Republic of Korea. The mutual defense treaty between our two countries remains fully in force. . . . Neither North Korea nor any other country should have any doubts about the continuing strength of this commitment."

Then why should the United States withdraw its combat troops at all?

In a press conference following the talks, Mr. Brown made the following points:

1. South Korea is becoming economically strong enough to provide for its own defense. If, as a result of the gradual withdrawal of American combat troops, coupled with measures to strengthen Republic of Korea (ROK) forces, a situation develops where the security of South Korea does not depend on the presence of American ground forces, this will be inherently a more stable situation than the present.

2. The Korean situation is not comparable to the European (where the United States is keeping its ground forces) because the threat of Soviet and Warsaw Pact forces to Western Europe is far greater than that posed by North Korea to South Korea. (This view assumes that with China and the Soviet Union aiming their forces at each other, neither would allow North Korea to start a war against South Korea.)

A senior American official made the additional point that U.S. troops in South Korea were "politically vulnerable" to the whims of Congress and that it was better to provide for an orderly phased withdrawal than to do so in spasms.

The Carter administration will have to make a concerted effort to get Congress to approve the compensatory measures required to strengthen and modernize ROK forces.

These measures will include foreign military sales credits worth \$275 million a year for four years (\$1.1 billion in all) plus a one-shot credit of \$300 million. The equipment of the 2nd Division, which is leaving behind most of its equipment for the Koreans, will come to another \$500 million.



By R. Norman Matheny, staff photographer

American troop withdrawal will take place over the next four to five years

With these credits the South Koreans expect to purchase the General Dynamics F-16 and the Fairchild A-10 war planes. They will develop tank-building capability and improve their artillery-building capacity. Their electronics industry gives them the potential for building, in time, increasingly sophisticated communications and guidance systems. The administration will propose technology transfers that will in effect give South Korea an armaments industry of growing sophistication. (A not necessarily desirable side effect, from the American viewpoint, will be a South Korean defense industry with export potential.)

Disagreements over details remain. The South Koreans would like the M-48 tanks of the 2nd Division; the Americans prefer them to modernize and retain the less powerful M-48 tanks they already have.

The phasing of the second and third stages of the withdrawal remains to be worked out. Only the first stage, comprising 8,000 troops — or a little more than one brigade of the 2nd Division — has been definitely decided. The U.S. also has met

South Korean requests to keep as many combat troops in place as long as possible by promising that two brigades and the command element of the 2nd Division will be retained until 1981 or 1982.

In addition, the U.S. Air Force in South Korea will be somewhat augmented, naval forces will pay more frequent visits, and joint exercises will be held more frequently. Mr. Brown emphasized that the United States maintained a Marine division on Okinawa and another one in Hawaii and did not rule out the reinsertion of ground troops should that prove necessary. At the same time he gave no ironclad guarantees that such a reinsertion would take place.

Mr. Suh described the talks with Secretary Brown as "useful and successful." In all, Korean officials seemed pleased with the forcefulness of the way in which President Carter personally restated the unchanging American commitment to defend their country.

Sri Lanka: hairpin turn ahead

Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Colombo, Sri Lanka

Junius Richard (J.R.) Jayewardene, professing to be embarrassed at the size of the landslide victory that made him the new Prime Minister of Sri Lanka, has staked out for himself an ambitious course of action.

The veteran leader of the United National Party (UNP) ousted Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike, the world's only woman chief of government, from the top post July 21 in an election that completely turned around the national political picture. From a small minority position in the last Parliament (or National State Assembly, as it is known here), the UNP now holds all but 27 of the 166 seats in the new one. Two other seats remain to be filled in a special by-election later.

At the same time, Mrs. Bandaranaike's Freedom Party, which had 81 seats previously, lost all but eight of them, al-

though she herself was reelected in her home district. Her former coalition partners, the Trotskyite Lanka Sama Samajist Party and the Communists, were not able to win a single seat between them.

The separatist Tamil United Liberation Front, winning 17 of the 24 seats it contested in the northern and eastern sections of the country, now is the No. 2 party in Parliament.

Mr. Jayewardene, in campaign pledges or post-election interviews, has promised to give top priority to reviving the sagging economy here and to bringing down consumer prices. But he also intends to replace the parliamentary system with a strong presidential government, modeled on that of France, with himself as head. And he plans to grant amnesty to persons who ran afoul of the Bandaranaike regime in various ways and to open a free-trade zone around Colombo, the capital.

The new Prime Minister said he would follow Mrs. Bandaranaike's course of nonalignment between East and West, that he supported the concept of a zone of peace in the Indian Ocean, and that he was in agreement with U.S. President Carter's campaign for human rights.

The Jayewardene-UNP victory, however, was marred quickly by widespread political violence that took a reported 20 lives and injured scores of others. Police clamped a curfew on six districts near Colombo and in the central hills city of Kandy. Newspaper reports said Army units were patrolling both areas.

According to police officials, supporters and the country's three main political parties appeared to be equally involved. The outbreak was sudden, inasmuch as the election itself had been peaceful, and was reminiscent of violence that followed the last previous general election here in 1970.

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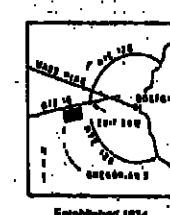
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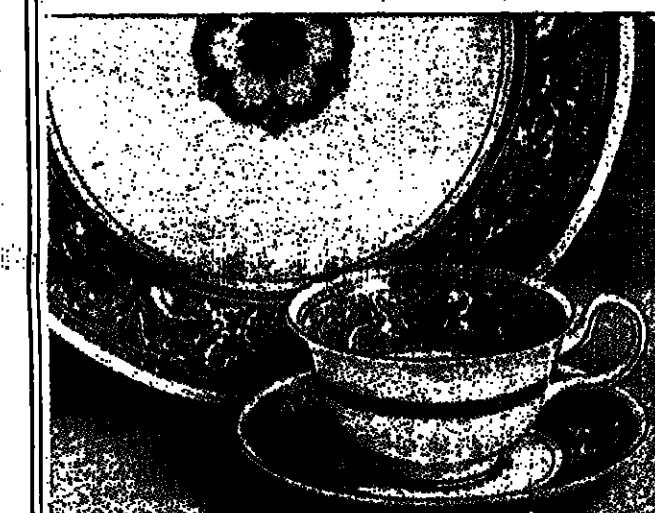
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Mrs. Gandhi slips further

By Mohan Nam
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

New Delhi
Indira Gandhi, once the most powerful woman in the world, finds her prospects for returning to that status fast slipping away.
The former prime minister of India managed to retain control of the Congress Party after the crushing defeat at the polls last March that ended its 30 years of unbroken rule. But now she appears to be losing her grip on that, too.
The latest setback to Mrs. Gandhi was her party's decision to support Neelam Sanjiva Reddy for the presidency of India, a largely ceremonial — but nonetheless important — post. Mr. Reddy is the nominee of the Congress Party's conqueror in the March elections, the Janata alliance. Mrs. Gandhi was not consulted in the matter.
(Mr. Reddy stands to win the election unanimously because the nomination papers of all other candidates were ruled invalid July 19.)
The Congress Party decision is seen by observers as the first act of defiance against Mrs. Gandhi's authority in eight years and comes amid growing sentiment that the party has no future here unless it disowns her.
Thus, say these observers, the political wheel has turned full circle. In 1960 Mrs. Gandhi forced a split in the party when it wanted the same Mr. Reddy as president. Instead, she succeeded in getting her own nominee, Varahagiri Venkata Giri, elected.

Mrs. Gandhi's faction in the Congress eventually emerged the stronger of the two, and she won a resounding electoral victory in 1971 on a populist platform to legitimize the party split.

The party's defiance of Mrs. Gandhi over Mr. Reddy's candidacy this time is seen as the beginning of "national reconciliation" because it signals a détente between the Janata Party and the Congress Party. Ironically, the Janata alliance includes a sizable number of people who once belonged to the Congress.

The Janata Party needs the support of the Congress, which despite its election losses is still the principal opposition force, to reverse the constitutional changes Mrs. Gandhi rammed through Parliament during the state of emergency she imposed on India in June, 1975, and which lasted almost 21 months. The Congress Party dominates the upper house of Parliament, where members are rotated every two years.

Mrs. Gandhi's perverse use of these emergency provisions to build an authoritarian structure has prompted many to think that the best safeguard against misuse of the Constitution is to scrap its provisions for both internal and external emergencies.

The Janata Party hopes the new-found democratic sentiment in the Congress Party will grow strong enough to bring agreement on this proposal.

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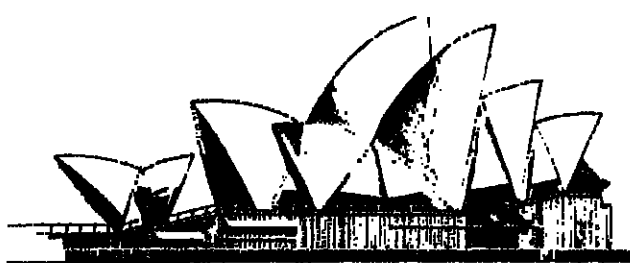
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United States

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By Peter C. Stuart
Staff correspondent of
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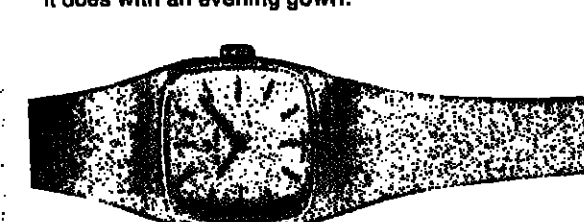
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'We are not favoring Israelis,' U.S. assures Arabs

By Daniel Southerland
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
With Secretary of State Cyrus R. Vance in the Middle East, officials here have been trying to modify the impression held by the Arabs that the U.S. "tilted" excessively toward Israel during Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin's visit.

The U.S. has done this by:
1. Not giving Israel all the weaponry it has been asking for.
2. Informing Congress it wants to sell some "nonlethal" aircraft - namely transport and reconnaissance planes - to Egypt.
3. Giving the Arabs forceful private assurances through diplomatic channels that Mr. Carter's ideas about the shape of a Middle East peace settlement have not been modified or "derailed" by the Begin visit.

Still same goal

This need to reassure the Arabs also explains in part, State Department officials say, Secretary of State Vance's pointed rebuke of the Begin government for "legalizing" three previously illegal Jewish settlements on the West Bank of the Jordan River. President Carter has publicly associated himself with the Vance comments.



Sidewalk cafe in Tel Aviv: talk of Vance talks
By R. Norman Matheny, staff photographer

Traditional food no longer satisfies hungry Iran

By Bryan E. Bramley
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Tehran, Iran
Can you ship an egg across the Atlantic Ocean and sell it for a profit in Iran? No. At least, not yet anyway. But the changing pattern of food distribution and consumption in Iran's burgeoning cities is creating a growing market for imported foodstuffs.

Iran's oil-fueled boom economy is leading to increased appetites, especially for packaged foods, among the nation's 40 million inhabitants. The stagnant agricultural industry here simply cannot satisfy the demand.

A delegation of United States food producers who visited Tehran in early June did not sell any eggs - although they brought some for show. But they did find agents eager for their pulses and vegetable cooking oils.

A major impediment to the development of a modern food industry in Iran is lack of water. With an average annual rainfall of 11 inches per year, only 15 percent of Iran is arable, and only 4 percent is actually under cultivation.

short of increased demand.

In an effort to increase production, the government has built some 12 major dams in the past 20 years, and increased subsidies to peasants to back up the land distribution program of the 1960s. But the faltering agricultural sector and the rush of rural workers to higher paying urban construction jobs attest to the inadequacy of measures taken so far.

At the other end, the government is offering limited encouragement to the private sector to modernize the food distribution system, with state-owned stores providing the mainstay.

A spokesman for Kourosh Department Stores, which runs the largest chain of supermarkets in Iran, reports that, previously as many as five of six middlemen squeezed a profit out of each food item between the producer and consumer.

Another of the perennial problems that besets the food industry is the lack of refrigeration and the electrical generating capacity to run it. Iran is experiencing an electrical shortfall of some 15 percent of its total generating capacity of 5,100 megawatts, cutting industrial production by as much as half in some cases, and causing daily blackouts in Iranian cities.

Yet of all the countries in the region, Iran could be the largest long-term customer. Saudi Arabia has the money, but not the population. Egypt has the population, but not the money. Iran has the money and the population," observed Roy Habeeb, president of Robey Export of Milis, Massachusetts.

Arabs, which one hears repeatedly at the moment, is: "We're still on track."

Sen. George S. McGovern (D) of South Dakota came out of a meeting with President Carter July 27 saying that the President "seemed more optimistic than I've seen him about the Arabs and Israelis settling their differences." This official optimism was still not shared, however, by many Middle East specialists both inside and outside Carter administration.

The administration now apparently wants to postpone possible divisive discussions of "substantive" issues and focus on the "procedures" needed to get the parties to a Geneva conference this year. The administration view, according to some sources, is that some kind of negotiation or "process" involving all the parties to the conflict must be started this year or the issue will get enmeshed next year in U.S. congressional election politics, making it impossible to extract concessions from Israel.

The main stumbling block in the way of assembling the parties at Geneva is the question of how the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) might be represented at the conference table. Prime Minister Begin has declared he is opposed to PLO representation, even within another Arab delegation.

Informed sources say that on his second trip to the Middle East starting July 31 Mr. Vance is carrying with him "a whole series of alternatives" for solving this and other so-called procedural questions.

The problem is that for both the Arabs and Israelis, the PLO question is more substantive than procedural.

When Mr. Begin was in Washington, he was told that the U.S. stood by its position that the new settlements in Arab occupied territories violated Geneva Convention rules and worsened the chances for a peace settlement. Mr. Begin was reported to have said that it would be difficult for him to oppose new settlements. But he did not rule out the possibility that he might postpone their expansion until it is clear whether a Geneva Conference can be convened.

Mr. Begin has consistently maintained that the occupied West Bank territories are not "occupied" but "liberated" and that the West Bank is historically a part of Israel.

The Arabs have until now, in the view of U.S. officials, shown considerable restraint vis-à-vis Mr. Begin in their public statements. But they have been quietly protesting the new settlements through diplomatic channels ever since Israeli radio reported that an Israeli official had prepared a plan to develop and populate the Golan Heights. The latest announcement from Israel on the settlements is sure to draw strong public condemnation from the Arabs, officials say.

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Horn of Africa: battle of the borders

By June Goodwin
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Johannesburg
The battle of the borders has begun in the Horn of Africa, where tribes overlap recognized national boundaries. The impact is already being felt across the entire continent.

Reports that Somalis have struck as far into Ethiopia as Dire Dawa are disturbing to all African states which have espoused the sanctity of borders set up in colonial days. It is immaterial whether the Somalis are government troops or are guerrillas of the Western Somalia Liberation Front, as the Somali government claims.

According to news agency reports, 3,000 Somali guerrillas have occupied 60 percent of the Ogaden Province of Ethiopia, cutting the vital railway to Djibouti on the coast.

United Press International reports that Somali-backed guerrillas claim to have captured Gode, 50 miles from the Somali border, along

with two other towns and 1,000 Ethiopians now being held prisoner.

If the Somalis remain inside the Ogaden, a dangerous precedent will have been set, a precedent much more crucial than if the Eritrean nationalists in Ethiopia's northern province succeed in their independence bid.

One can argue that Eritrea was a United Nations mandate territory arbitrarily taken over by the late Ethiopian Emperor Haile Selassie and, therefore, that Eritrea has a right to exist as a separate country.

No such argument can be made for the Somalis taking over the Ogaden.

Until now Africa has stayed off disintegration. The Nigerian civil war in the late 1960s was about borders - Nigeria was preserved as one country. And the put-down of military activity in Zaïre's Shaba province was the most recent case where colonial-drawn borders of an African state were saved.

After a recent border incident with Kenya, a Somali delegation, including the Vice-Presi-

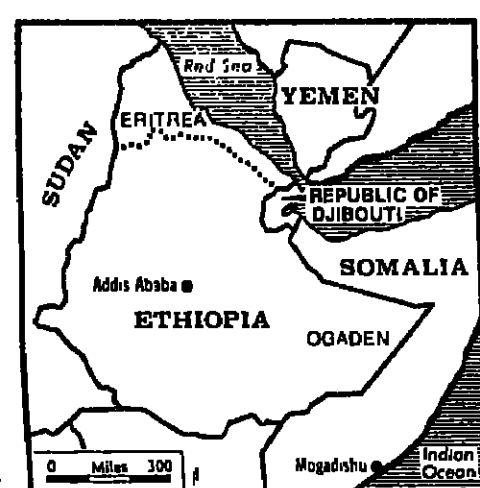
dent, visited Nairobi, and it was decided to set up a boundary commission.

This move could be a result of pressure from Somalia's Arab allies, who want the relatively stable country of Kenya to remain unmolested.

Ethiopia, on the other hand, is unstable and vulnerable. The ruling military command or Derg has not overcome its internal divisions, as can be seen from this week's shifting of top officers just as the battles intensify.

The Ethiopians appear to be losing the fight with the Eritreans in the north. Recently, the important town of Keren reportedly fell to the Eritreans, leaving the city of Asmara still in Ethiopian hands. Ethiopia's only port, Assab, has been cut off by guerrilla sabotage on the road through the Danakil Province.

With Ethiopia's armed forces and so-called peasant militia pulled to Eritrea and to the Ogaden at the same time, and with reports of ideological killings in and around the capital of Addis Ababa, the Derg is flailing out north, south, and center.



Whether its new allies, the Soviet Union and Cuba, can save Ethiopia's borders is problematic. The ancient kingdom, held tenuously together for so long by one small man, former Emperor Haile Selassie, appears to be coming apart in large chunks.

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Britain, U.S. push efforts for Rhodesia

By William Blakemore
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

London
Anglo-American attempts to prevent eventual collapse of a negotiated settlement and bloodshed in Rhodesia appear to have taken on new urgency after British Foreign Secretary David Owen's two-day trip to Washington.

Answering questions in Parliament July 25 about the trip, Dr. Owen emphasized his disillusionment with Rhodesian leader Ian Smith and the determination to continue the Anglo-American efforts, "despite all the difficulties," because of the dangerous situation facing Rhodesia.

Mr. Smith has dismissed the Anglo-American efforts and called an Aug. 31 general election.

A meeting arranged in London last week with Rhodesian black nationalist leader Joshua Nkomo, and a resumption of the Vance-Owen talks in London Aug. 11-12, are scheduled to develop new Anglo-American proposals for Rhodesia. These may be publicized in mid-August in time to influence the Rhodesian voters.

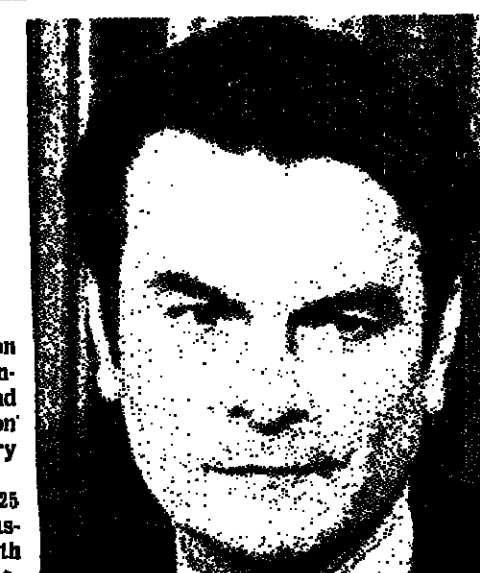
Transition issue
Dr. Owen indicated in his parliamentary appearance that the composition of law-and-order forces in Rhodesia during transition to majority rule remains touchy. What he referred to as a "core problem" stems from the fundamental differences between the National Patriotic Front under Mr. Nkomo and Robert Mugabe, who want military power to be given directly to their guerrillas, and the Smith regime, which wants its own Army and security forces to remain supreme.

Dr. Owen stated firmly that the United States had ruled out any U.S. military involvement in Rhodesia. When asked to confirm that there is no plan to use British troops, the Foreign Secretary observed that no British government since 1945 had been willing to cross that "threshold," and he said he had no alternative but to pursue a peaceful settlement.

But he and a number of members of Parliament called the Smith regime illegitimate and criticized Mr. Smith in strong terms.

Mission reopening blocked
Dr. Owen said the British have considered reopening a permanent diplomatic mission in Rhodesia several times in recent months but were stopped by the Smith regime's raids into Mozambique and the call for general elections.

The Foreign Secretary said, "If it was in my power, I would have removed Mr. Smith the day I took office. . . I do not believe Smith has a contribution to make to black majority rule and to peace in that country, but we have



David Owen: Rhodesia must change

UPI photo

to deal with Smith, and the only thing we can do is to remove him from office through negotiation."

Adding to the pressures building against Mr. Smith, a "front-line summit" of the nations surrounding Rhodesia was held in Lusaka, the Zambian capital, July 25 to assess the Rhodesian situation. The presidents of Mozambique, Angola, Tanzania, and Zambia and the vice-president of Botswana took part in talks apparently aimed at unifying black guerrilla troops working to bring down the Smith government.

The multiple forces surrounding Rhodesia, and the splits that are evident among the various black movements within the country, lead some observers to believe that, whether or not there is a peaceful agreement with the white regime in Rhodesia over majority rule, there will still be civil war among the Rhodesian blacks.

Monitor staff correspondent Daniel Southerland reports from Washington:

Behind the brave official statements being made in both Washington and London concerning the latest Anglo-American diplomatic initiatives, the private opinions expressed by Africa specialists here over the prospects for a Rhodesia settlement are gloomy.

In brief, the experts are concerned that the situation may be moving beyond control.

One State Department specialist said of the prospects for the new initiatives:

"The situation may be insoluble any way we approach it, but we're obliged to keep trying."

Peter Jay, the new British Ambassador to the United States, who participated in the discussions on the Rhodesia situation held here recently, described the problem as the "most urgent" of the foreign policy issues facing the British Government.

The Ambassador declined, at a breakfast meeting with reporters, to give an estimate of what the prospects are for the success of the Anglo-American initiatives. But he did say: "We don't have a great deal of time. . . We've got to get that settlement off the ground fairly quickly."

Why U.S. experts cheer as dollar falls

Devaluation of over-priced currency should cut imports, increase exports

By David H. Francis

Three cheers for the weakening U.S. dollar. This has been the attitude of administration officials and private economists as the dollar slid in value in recent days against such important currencies as the West German mark, the Swiss franc, and the French franc. "That's highly desirable," commented Edward M. Bernstein, a Washington expert on international monetary affairs.

Such cheerfulness over the fresh onslaught on the dollar on the foreign exchange markets is a far cry from the mood in the 1960s. Then it

was national policy to defend the dollar against devaluation, at considerable sacrifice if necessary.

But today the international monetary system has changed radically in two ways:

First, most of the major currencies are "floating." Instead of their value being fixed against that of gold or the U.S. dollar, their value is largely determined by demand-supply factors in the foreign exchange markets.

This means it requires no formal governmental action by the U.S. to devalue the dollar. It just happens.

Second, national pride is not involved. No-

body is waving the flag and reproaching the government for permitting the currency to be "debauched."

What counts nowadays regarding the dollar is pragmatism. Government officials examine the new devaluation of the dollar to see if it is in the national interest. They conclude it is.

Employment effect

For one thing, it could result in an improvement in the employment situation in the U.S. Devaluation of the dollar should discourage imports by making them more expensive and encourage exports by making the profit on them greater. Gradually, more exports and a less rapid growth in imports would create more jobs in this country.

What has happened, explains Dr. Bernstein, a private economist, is that the dollar has become overvalued.

During the last few years many foreigners have been pouring money into the U.S. Frenchmen and Italians, concerned about the threats of Eurocommunism at home, have invested heavily in this country, considering it one of the few remaining bastions of free enterprise. Oil-rich Middle East businessmen and governments have also reckoned that the U.S. was a secure home for some of their investment funds.

This inflow of money pushed up the dollar on the exchange markets. Measured against the 11 major industrial countries, the dollar rose 6 percent from the end of 1974 to the end of 1975 and another 4 percent from the end of 1975 to the end of 1976, Dr. Bernstein calculates.

Within that group of nations, the dollar slipped against such currencies as the West German mark and the Swiss franc. However,

it gained much more in relation to the British pound, French franc, and Italian lira.

The result was that the dollar became high priced. U.S. manufacturers of steel, color television sets, automobiles, and so on found it extra tough to compete against cheaper imports.

Less switching

The U.S. balance of trade slipped massively in the red. For the first six months of this year trade deficit has run about \$9.7 billion.

At last, Dr. Bernstein notes, the foreign exchange markets have recognized the overvaluation of the dollar. Thus there is less inclination by foreigners to switch their money into dollars, fearing that it will lose value.

Indeed, from July 1 to July 15 the West German mark increased some 2.5 percent in value against the dollar. It is more than 3 percent higher by now. In terms of movements on the foreign exchange market, that is fast work indeed.

Dr. Bernstein's prime concern is that the foreign exchange markets may overdo dollar devaluation. He reckons a 6 or 7 percent decline in the value of the dollar would be about right according to the basic trade picture. In the excitement, however, he sees the possibility of a "large and disturbing oscillation" of as high as 15 percent. This happened previously in the years 1973-75.

Such an overblown dollar devaluation could stimulate extra inflation in this country by pushing up import prices and encouraging domestic price boosts.

Should such a situation develop, governments may decide to intervene in the foreign exchange markets to prop up the dollar. The float, in the lingo of the experts, would become "dirty."

Foreign exchange cross-rates

By reading across this table of last Tuesday's mid-day inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges. (c) = commercial rate.

	U.S. Dollar	British W. German Mark	French Franc	Dutch Guilder	Belgian Franc	Swiss Franc
New York	1.0000	1.7202	4.444	2.000	4.150	2.06350
London	1.0000	1.7202	4.444	2.000	4.150	2.06350
Frankfurt	2.520	3.8708	—	2.622	2.413	8.16400
Paris	4.9031	—	—	—	—	—
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The following are U.S. dollar values only: Argentine peso: .0026; Australian dollar: 1.284; Danish krone: 1.997; Italian lire: 200.136; Japanese yen: .003765; New Zealand dollar: .9736; South African rand: 1.1630.

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For third-world nations, struggling to rise out of poverty, the pollution that ruins their water supplies is more crippling than climatic drought. Overcoming this barrier to progress calls for a revolution in traditional attitudes toward water and sanitation, plus much more perceptive aid from the industrialized world.

By David F. Salisbury
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Providing people everywhere with enough pure water is a rapidly growing need. But for third world nations, that need is particularly urgent.

This realization has been slowly seeping into world consciousness since the great Sahelian drought of the early 1970s in Africa and the United Nations Stockholm conference on the environment in 1972.

Continuing dry spells in various parts of the globe also helped make water a major issue at the UN Habitat conference last year. There, delegates urged governments to find ways to provide safe water for all their people by 1990. There were attempts at the UN water conference last spring to follow up that plea by establishing an international fund to help provide water supplies and sanitation for the world's poor. But the family of nations refused to go this far when it met at Mar del Plata in Argentina.

Nevertheless, international workers are cautiously optimistic that the Habitat water goal will be at least partly met.

"Governments are making nice statements these days. If we can hold them to their word, good progress will be made," says Jack Ling of UNICEF (United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund), the UN agency which has had the most success in providing water in rural areas of the developing world.

The problems involved are enormous. Most of the people who live in the rural areas of that world — and millions who dwell on the fringes of the cities in the developing nations — lack access to safe water sources and adequate sanitation. Unsafe water, coupled with malnutrition, represents the biggest health problem in the world today, according to the World Health Organization.

Some progress visible

In the last five years, however, slow but measurable progress has been made. At mid-decade, 285 million more people had reasonable access to safe water than was the case in 1970, Dr. D. V. Subrahmanyam of WHO has calculated. That is an increase of about 10 percent among city dwellers and 8 percent in the rural areas.

Because the need for water is more immediately compelling than that for sanitation or adequate nutrition, water supply programs are seen as the onerous wedge for the education and development necessary to break the cycle of illness, malnutrition, and poverty which holds over a billion people in its grasp.

Gradually, the international community is learning from hard experience the steps necessary to bring pure water to people and have them accept it. There is a realization that technology alone is not the total answer. Unless new water and sanitation systems fit into a people's way of life and unless those people understand how such a system operates, what its benefits are, and how to repair it, the system is not likely to work for long.

The latest WHO statistics (1975) suggest that, in the developing countries, (except China, which doesn't release statistics) 57 percent of urban dwellers had water piped into their houses, while an additional 20 percent could get it from modern community wells. But in the rural areas, only 22 percent of the people have reasonable access to safe water.

The picture for sanitation is much grimmer. In the urban areas, only one quarter of the people were hooked into sewers and another quarter use latrines. In the rural areas, only 16 percent of the people have adequate sanitation.

To meet the habitat goals for the urban population of the world seems possible. It will require about one and a half times the investment made from 1971 to 1975, calculated Dr. Subrahmanyam. The case for the rural dweller looks

less sanguine. The 1990 target for water supplies will require four times the current level of spending for water supply and an eight-fold increase for sewage.

Minimal target set

"It should be remembered," cautions Dr. Subrahmanyam, "that, even if the Habitat goals are achieved by 1990, [these] investments . . . would only provide the levels of service that the developing countries have considered as reasonably satisfactory up to now, a level that would be considered totally unsatisfactory in an industrialized society."

The World Bank has estimated that \$30 to \$40 billion, invested over a decade, could largely eliminate the world's water supply problems. Such figures are rough estimates, however. John Kalbermatten, the bank's water supply adviser, feels that they are too low.

Even if the necessary sum is much bigger than this, British economist Barbara Ward has pointed out that it is dwarfed by the \$100 billion a year the developed countries spend on alcoholic drinks or the \$300 billion a year they spend on arms.

Nevertheless, past experience has shown that it will take much more than international money to bring fresh water and sewerage to the impoverished portions of the earth.

Last year, for instance, UNICEF reviewed the progress of its well-drilling project. With fairly limited resources, it has installed over 60,000 water systems which benefit about nine million people. Yet, in the review, it discovered that, in some parts of the world, 70 percent of the hand pumps that the agency has installed were out of order.

UNICEF's conclusion was that it needed more community involvement in the project. Coming into a village with a modern high-speed drill rig, sinking some wells, capping them with hand pumps, and moving on to the next village is a whirlwind operation that has had limited success.

As pointed out by Jane Stein of the International Institute for Environment and Development in the report, "Water: Life or Death":

- In Thailand, thousands of wells were dug in inconvenient places. The villagers only used the "modern" wells as a last resort.

- In Dar es Salaam, the government tried to replace water vendors with community pipe wells, called standpipes. For religious reasons, local women did not want to appear on the streets, so the water carriers were allowed to remain.

- In Bolivia, new wells were installed — one for every two compounds. They were not accepted because the villagers preferred to use the water in their own compound, regardless of how contaminated it might be.

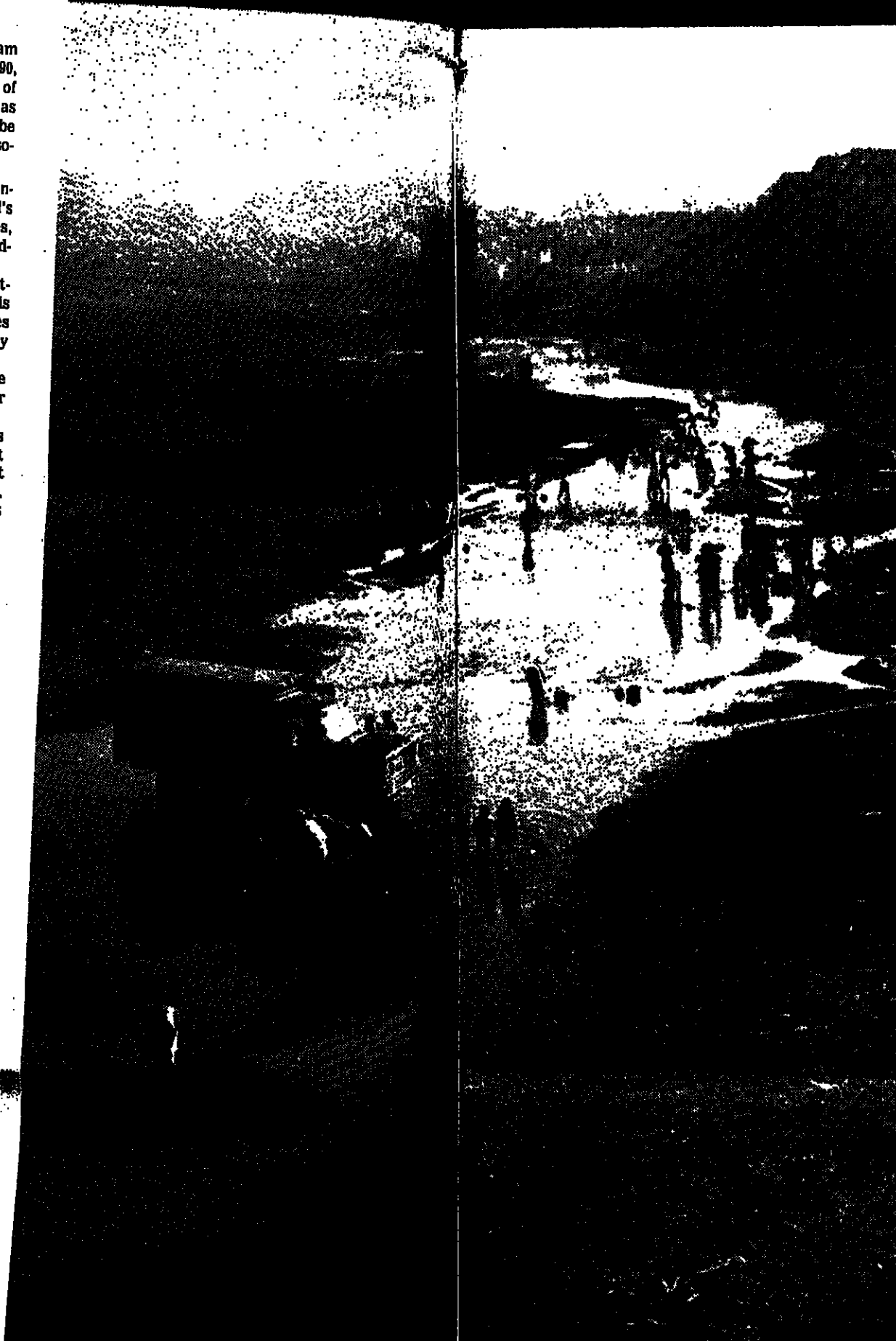
"The expatriates who run many of these programs have not [always] understood or made use of the strengths of local cultures," explains Thayer Scudder, an anthropologist at the California Institute of Technology who specializes in the effects of development on African tribes. He says local people have much more creativity than they have been given credit for.

Cooperation solicited

Klas Ringes of the World Bank, pointing out the importance of rural people's cooperation: "Social promoters go into an area before they begin a project. They discuss what they hope to do, what the benefits are, and what will be expected from the villagers."

Another country which has been particularly successful with this approach is Malawi, says David Henry of Canada's International Development and Research Center (IDRC). In Malawi an expatriate has taken the time to get to know the people involved, gotten good national and international support, and helped install water supply systems and train local technicians to keep them running.

POLLUTION: nemes of the third world



Ganges River, India

By Ernest Weatherall

A related problem, which is getting increasing consideration, is that of the suitability of the pumps, filters, and other hardware used in these programs.

Some of the water pumps being used, for instance, have brass parts. Besides being expensive, the brass can be made into pots and pans. So these parts are often stolen.

To eliminate this problem, pumps are being made of cast iron. But in India, local blacksmiths do not know how to work with this; to them it is an exotic material.

In addition, undertakings such as the village water supply program in India — the biggest in the world — have suffered from reliance on off-the-shelf hardware from the affluent nations.

"They installed a pump which was designed for single-family use in a rural area in places like the U.S.," says Mr. Henry. "They are good pumps, but were not meant for the almost continuous use they got in an Indian village. As a result, they wore out in a few months."

One way to address this problem is to set up a system of maintenance and repair. In India, for example, a three-tier system has been set up.

In each village, a caretaker of the well is chosen. His job is to inspect the pumps, lubricate them, and report any problems.

At the second level, there are mechanics who handle routine maintenance for a group of villages. When the mechanics run into problems with which they cannot cope, they report this to a regional office which dispatches well-equipped and trained technicians.

Local production emphasized

An alternative approach involves designing equipment that can be made in the country and repaired locally. An example of this is a pump made out of plastic and wood designed at IDRC.

It is inexpensive. Its parts can be mass produced. A multi-national shoe company, Bata of Toronto, with factories in many of the developing countries, has expressed interest in manufacturing it.

The opportunities for using the marketplace to augment poor people's clean water supply are much better than are opportunities to improve sanitation. Although in some parts of Asia, people actually prefer what is to them the familiar taste of cloudy, contaminated water, in general, the value of pure water really is appreciated — not so, the need for sanitation.

In some places in Latin America where UNICEF has insisted that 75 percent of the villagers build latrines before they can get new wells, the agency's representatives were later chagrined to find that many of the natives were using them as chicken coops.

"You cannot just go into a village and build latrines as we were taught," says Dr. Subrahmanyam. "You must have an integrated approach, one which takes all a people's problems into account. A herdsman will not be interested in a latrine if all his cattle are dying."

A greater need for education and the fact that the cost of a Western-style sewage system is more than twice that of a water supply system has measurably slowed world progress in this area. Without adequate sewage disposal, however, there is a continuing risk that even modern water systems will become contaminated. Because people tend to rely exclusively on new systems once they are installed, the potential health hazard can be even greater than before if the new central water supply is polluted.

The high cost of water-using sewage has sparked the World Bank's environmental office to explore low-cost alternatives.

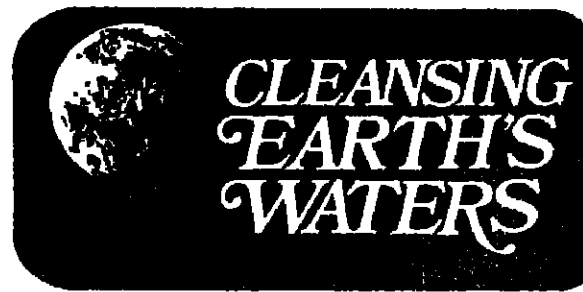
So the two-year program also includes efforts to design low-cost technological solutions to increase the acceptability of these alternatives.

Next to the plight of the rural dweller, conditions in the rapidly growing shanty towns that surround the cities of the developing world provide these countries with their biggest environmental challenge.

Nairobi, for example, has a population of 500,000. By the year 2000, this is expected to mushroom to 2 million. "Many African authorities cannot plan on a sufficient scale to meet such [quickly-growing] needs, and tend to shelve such problems — with an obvious danger for the future," writes African environmental reporter Charles Harrison.

To meet the water needs of their burgeoning populations, African cities are increasingly relying on underground reservoirs. Because of improper sewage treatment facilities, this groundwater is becoming increasingly polluted, reports Mr. Harrison. This is a pattern typical in water-short regions.

The stark contrast between wealth and poverty characteristic of cities throughout the developing world is perhaps at its greatest in Jakarta, Indonesia. From the windows of modern, high-rise apartments, the Western traveler can look down at the slum-dwellers living on the banks of one of the city's seven canals, writes Monitor contributor Judy Bird Williams.



Three out of five of the city's five million inhabitants live without a nearby source of clean water. As a result, water-borne diseases are endemic. But the government has increased its efforts to correct this and, by 1979, it hopes to provide another 10 percent of Jakarta's people with safe water.

Big projects create problems

Another type of water pollution problem in the tropics arises from environmental side-effects of large water projects.

Dams and irrigation programs have increased the spread of a number of parasitic diseases. Once established, these have proved especially difficult to eradicate. Of all the developing nations, only China has so far been successful in doing this.

Meanwhile, industrial water pollution is on the upsurge. "Industrial pollution problems are growing rapidly," says Dr. Subrahmanyam, "but there are few statistics."

Industry in developing countries tends to be heavily concentrated. Sixty-five percent of all the industry in the Philippines, for example, is in the Manila area. The banks of the Parana River in Brazil are lined with a steel mill and a number of sugar cane and alcohol factories and the river is as badly contaminated by industrial waste as are many rivers in the industrialized nations.

In Guinea, the rivers are polluted by the bauxite industry. In Mauritius, sugar mills dump their wastes freely. The Limpopo River Basin in El Salvador is stained with coffee mill wastes. Textile and tanning factories are creating a problem in Afghanistan.

"As pollution becomes more of a problem, the strong anti-environmental feelings [in the developing world] are beginning to subside," observes Enzo Fano at the UN water secretariat.

But even with the rapidly growing sophistication within the developing nations, industrial pollution will represent an increasing problem. If, on a per capita basis, industrial water use rises to that of Sweden today "in many continents all fresh water would, in practice, be polluted even if general purification standards were far higher than in the industries in the industrialized countries today," say Swedish water experts Malin Falkenmark and Gunnar Lindh.

Some recommendations

What, then, can be done to meet third world water needs? Although there is no simple solution, experts interviewed for this series suggest the following steps as a useful beginning:

1. Increase the percentage of foreign aid devoted to basic human needs, including water supply and sanitation. Actively promote this in bilateral aid programs.

2. Increase the portion of unrestricted aid — funds which need not be spent in the donor country. Sweden has led the way in this regard. Tied aid can lead to serious complications. Some water system engineers in developing countries are faced with the problem of trying to maintain systems with parts from 10 different countries.

3. Increase efforts to design inexpensive machinery which can be made and repaired in poor nations. The continuing bias in aid programs toward expensive and often unsuitable hardware is counterproductive.

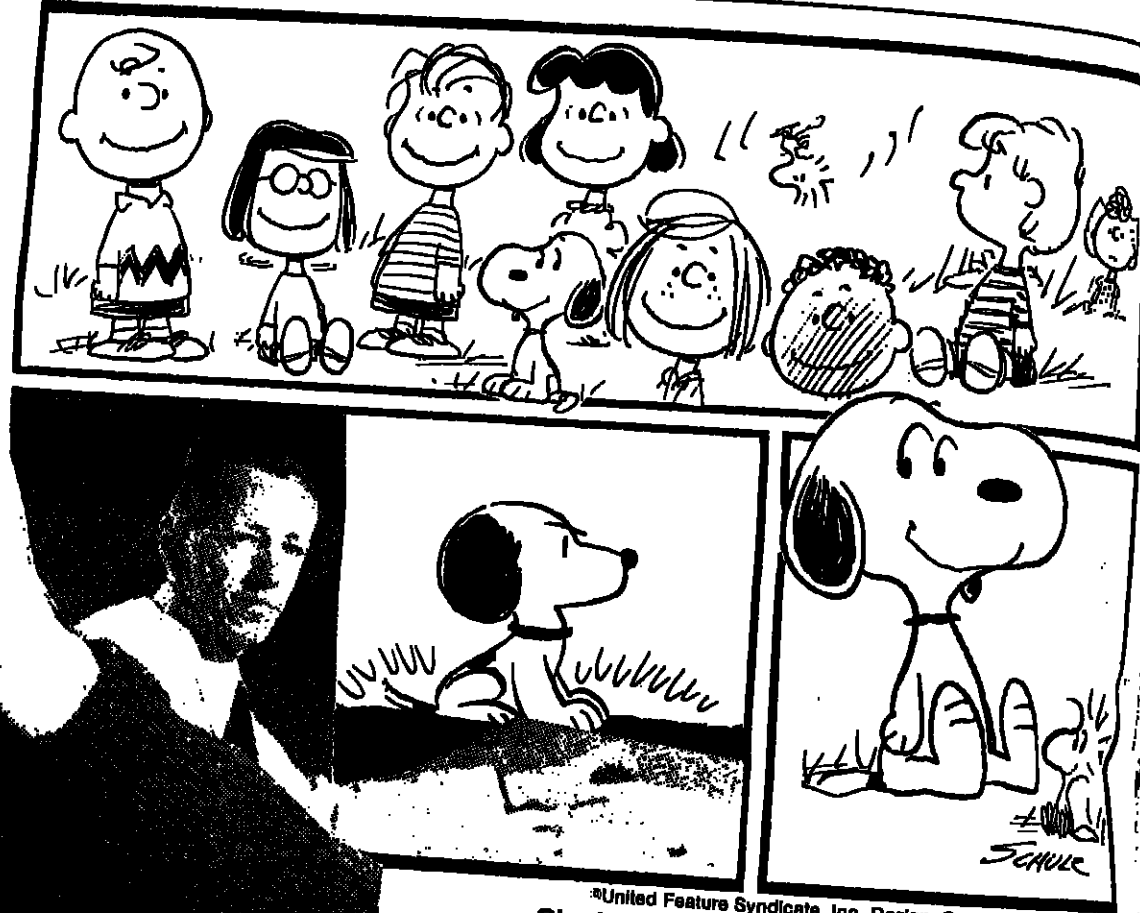
4. Create an international directory of consultants to help both donor and recipient nations find people with the necessary training and experience to give meaningful help with water and sanitation. This is a major need.

5. Set up training programs in water planning for managers from developing countries. No such program now exists.

6. Start and subsidize an international journal on rural water supply and sanitation systems. Information on relevant developments is widely scattered and difficult to keep up with.

7. Make multinational companies aware of the business opportunities which exist in the manufacture of low-cost water supply and sanitation equipment within developing countries. Although the profits from such programs might be modest, the projects could enhance a company's image as a "good citizen" in these countries.

Next week: Industrial saloons are thirsty too



Top: Charles Schulz and the Peanuts family. Woodstock, Franklin, Schroeder, and Sally. Bottom: Schulz today and about 1950; early Snoopy and today.

'You're a good man, Charlie Schulz'

By Jeffrey Robinson
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Sanita Rosa, California. If you like the comic strip Peanuts, then you'd have to like the man who draws it: Charles Schulz. He can't fly a kite either.

"I'm all my characters," says the barber's son who grew up in St. Paul, Minnesota, to become the world's most successful cartoonist. "I'm Snoopy and Linus and Lucy and Peppermint Patty and Marcella and Woodstock and all the rest of them. I actually go around saying Snoopy things all the time. I'm not necessarily a funny person in that I can't remember a joke. But everything in Peanuts is something I'd say."

In high school he was more interested in drawing than anything else. "I was a disaster when it came to school work. I'm basically shy and in those days I was smaller than most of the other kids. But I could draw. I sketched Mickey Mouse on everyone's notebook. I guess I've always been better at cartooning than anything else."

If daily readership is any indication, then he's also better at cartooning than anyone else. "It's not easy for me to realize how popular Peanuts is. The thought of reaching 40 million to 100 million people every day staggers me. I was at an ice show one night a few years ago, and a skater was dressed in a Snoopy costume. The audience loved it. I sat there trying to understand that I was the one who invented Snoopy. That Snoopy came out of my head. The fact that stuffed, Snoopy dolls have re-

placed the Teddy Bear, well, that's very difficult for me to comprehend."

He can't understand it any more than Charlie Brown can understand how his baseball team loses or why the tree keeps eating. However, is the art of comic strips. "Today I feel about cartoons the way many people feel about films. But then how many films can reach 100 million people per day?"

Forty percent writing

He says about 40 percent of cartooning is writing, although he personally doubts he could ever be a writer because he thinks in pictures, not words. Yet his books have sold hundreds of millions of copies worldwide. "The Peanuts Jubilee" volume that came out two years ago for the 25th birthday of the comic strip sold more than enough to make the best-seller list almost immediately.

"It's one more example of how cartoons are received. Cartoons are thought of as fillers. Cartoons just plod along from day to day. Cartoons are not looked upon as serious work. 'Peanuts Jubilee' got good reviews. It was extremely well received in both hard cover and in paperback. But a best seller? I will never be able to reconcile the fact that writers are more important than cartoonists."

He does all drawing

Working on a deadline schedule of at least six weeks in advance for the daily comic strip, and 10 weeks in advance for the Sunday comic strip, Charles Schulz does all the drawing himself. His office, appropriately enough, is on door the first thing you see is a huge bowl of

jelly beans. A staff of four handles much of the business side of Peanuts, leaving Charles free to do his drawing.

He works in a large, well-lit room where walls are lined with books such as Travis McGee mysteries, and more serious reading like Eudora Welty's works. He also has many of his own Peanuts books, although he notes they're getting scarce because every time someone comes to visit he hands another away.

Pencils and pens are neatly arranged at his drawing table. So are the stacks of magazines that sit on a table in front of a couch. The New Yorker and Sports Illustrated feature most hockey magazine as well — ice hockey being one of Mr. Schulz's passions. There are also some pictures around the office — of his family, plus an Emmy award for one of the Peanuts television shows.

Fun on ice

"I'm not Snoopy in this respect, the world's greatest hockey player," he says, "but I very much enjoy skating." He enjoys it enough to go to an arena. "About 10 years or so ago my family and I were skating in an old rink that finally had to close. We hated to see the city without an arena so we decided to build one of our own. I thought it would run in the neighborhood of \$170,000. Well, the cost is now closer to \$2 million. But it's well worth it."

"We open at 4:30 in the morning so the local figure skaters can practice and we stay open until around 11 at night. The rink gets used and that makes me happy. I even play hockey there once a week."

One in four Americans has a hand in handicrafts

By Peter Tongo
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

When Gerry Williams set up his studio in the New Hampshire countryside in 1949 there were only three full-time potters in the state. Today there are more than 50.

That, says the master potter, is one small statistic illustrating the remarkable growth of the arts-and-crafts industry in the United States in recent decades. "Explosive," is the term Mr. Williams uses to describe the upsurge during the 1970s in particular.

No one knows for sure how many full- and part-time craftsmen there are in the

U.S. today. But a recent Harris Poll suggests that one in four Americans are involved in handicrafts. This growth has proved geographically widespread. It is just as alive in southern California as it is in New England, and in all the states in between.

All this, says Mr. Williams, is healthy for the nation because of the social and psychological benefits of large and thriving crafts industry.

Successful handicraftsmen are self-reliant. They develop a wide range of skills to complement their particular craft. A potter, for instance, must also be a good salesman, a good plumber, a useful mechanic, and know something about chemistry and

physics, says Mr. Williams. A glass blower must be similarly skilled. To a greater or lesser degree every handicraft requires accompanying skills that build self-reliance and a freedom from total dependence on the industrial system.

Most important, too, are the feelings of well-being and deep satisfaction that come from taking a raw material and fashioning it into a beautiful and useful object. "A potter, say, a beautiful bowl — soft, shapeless, no feeling quite as satisfying as that," Mr. Williams says. In short, "while many well-paid Americans hate their jobs, the handicraftsmen love theirs."

The industrial petrochemical economy of the West demands a centralized concentra-

tion of energy. Over the years this has spawned large, often unmanageable cities that are now vulnerable to shortages and fluctuations in the supply of conventional energy.

In contrast, the handicraft industry does not depend heavily on the use of fuels, and the craftsman can locate in rural, or semi-rural, America if he so wishes. Some use their skills as a key to establishing an alternate lifestyle.

Of all the crafts, pottery enjoys the largest following in the U.S. at present, followed by weavers, jewellers, and those who make metal ornaments. Woodworking, stained-glass work, and glass blowing are other leading crafts.

French chefs stir up a kitchen revolution

Not so heavy, not so rich and far simpler

By Phyllis Hanes
Food editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

In the old days a French chef's ambition was to have his restaurant listed in the Michelin guide as a one-, two-, or three-star establishment.

He was then content to continue making the same classic dishes over and over again, with the same perfection and standard of excellence that won the prized star-rating.

Today things are different. The new, young, French chefs fly all over the world, jet-setting to New York, California, Japan, and Australia, for highly promoted, highly paid performances, lectures, and consultations.

They are, of course, seeking customers for their restaurants in France and publicity for their new ideas and for the changes they've made in this once-rigid classic method of cooking.

The method of travel and of promoting their ideas are not the only way in which they differ from some of the older chefs. The most impor-

tant change is that the new breed is more creative and innovating. A change, too, is that they share their ideas freely. Recipes are not secret the way they used to be.

Most of them agree that what the world knew as classic French cooking has become outdated. Old recipes are difficult to follow using today's products. Customers do not want as much food, nor as many rich sauces and garnishes. So there has been a revolution.

Old cuisine 'too heavy'

"The new movement is a reaction against the old cuisine that was too heavy, whose rules were frozen. The new cuisine is one of imagination," said Michel Guérard, in Boston recently to talk about his new cuisine, his restaurant in France, and his new cookbook.

Michel Guérard's Cuisine Minceur, by Michel Guérard, translated by Narcisse Chamberlain with Fanny Brennan (William Morrow \$12.95; London: Macmillan £4.95) is subtitled The Cuisine of Slimness.

If you are interested in the details of the new French cooking, you will find it a fascinat-



Michel and Christine Guérard — no secrets in their cuisine

ing study in how to produce the clear, fresh flavors and light textures that have replaced the heavy, overpowering richness. Flour, butter, and cream are cut back to a minimum. Steamed vegetable purées substitute for roux and other thickening agents. Low-calorie sweeteners and nonfat dry milk are listed frequently in the dessert chapter.

Michel Guérard is the owner with his wife of the restaurant and spa, Les Pres d'Eugonle at Eugonle-les-Bains not far from the Basque coast of France. There is a romantic story about the development of his new cuisine being inspired by his desire to lose weight, to attract Christine Barthelemy.

But Guérard does not belabor calories and his restaurant at the spa offers both the traditional, classic French cooking as well as his new cuisine. When the restaurant opened four years ago, it earned two Michelin stars. Later it received four stars in another respected food guide, the Guide Gault-Mitau.

cider, one that is not very sweet, which is the easiest type to come by. It may be "hard," meaning fermented and mildly alcoholic, or "sweet" in the sense of fresh and not yet alcoholic.

Fish Baked in Cider (Carrelot au cidre)

A 1 to 1½ pound flatfish
Salt and pepper
½ cup fish stock
½ cup cider
1 tablespoon mushroom purée
2 tablespoons minced shallot
1 teaspoon minced fresh tarragon
1 small apple, peeled, cut in thin julienne strips 1½ inches long and no more than ¼ inch thick
2 tablespoons lemon juice
1 tablespoon peeled, seeded, and diced raw tomato

Have fish cleaned and scaled at market with head and tail left on. Preheat oven to 425 degrees F. Salt and pepper the fish.

Combine fish stock, cider and mushroom purée. Spread minced shallot and tarragon in baking dish, put in fish and add stock-cider-mushroom mixture. Bake uncovered, for 15 to 20 minutes, basting two or three times with cooking liquid in the dish. Halfway through the cooking time, or in about 7 minutes, spread over fish, the julienne of apples which have been covered with lemon juice.

When done, remove fish to a board, skin it, and lift off the fillets. Either return these to the baking dish for serving, or place them on heated serving plates. Salt and pepper them lightly again, moisten with a little of the cooking liquid and apples and sprinkle with diced tomato.

Mushroom Purée-Mousse de champignons)

1 scant pound of fresh mushrooms
1 tablespoon lemon juice
3 cups water
1 cup nonfat dry milk
1½ teaspoons salt
A pinch of pepper
A touch of freshly grated nutmeg

Trim root ends of mushroom stems on a slant as sharpening a pencil. There should remain about ¾ pound. Rinse in plenty of cold water, wiping them clean with your hands. Drain in a colander and roll quickly in lemon juice to keep from darkening. Cut them in half.

In a saucepan, heat water, add mushrooms, salt, pepper and nutmeg. Cook over low heat, uncovered, for 10 minutes, then stir in the dry milk, and simmer another 5 minutes, or until mushrooms are tender.

Drain mushrooms, reserving liquid. Purée them very finely in blender. Thin with ¼ to ½ cup of cooking liquid, and taste for seasoning. Reheat, and keep warm over hot water if serving as a vegetable.

This purée is served as a vegetable or used in small quantities as a liaison to bind mixtures and sauces as in the fish recipe above. It may be stored in a screw-top jar in the refrigerator. The recipe yields about 1½ cups.

Stunning fall ready-to-wears show Italian flare, artistry

By Phyllis Feldkamp
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Americans were treated recently here to a rip-roaring display of fall ready-to-wear fashions culled from 15 of Italy's best houses.

The show was called "Modapronto" (Italian for ready-to-wear) and included an edited selection from firms that are well-established on the high-fashion plane, such as Missoni and Roberto di Camerino, as well as lesser-knowns like Complice and Ripa.

The clothes were such stunning examples of Italian artistry and bravura it was at times hard to believe that they are merely ready-to-wear. With such fabulous prints and intricately worked knits being produced for Modapronto, one wonders what is left for Alta Moda, Italian haute couture.

The look was pure dolce vita and there wasn't a hard-edged fabric on the runway. The Italians are taking a soft line for fall: angora, mohair, maribou, supple wool challis and jersey, and tweeds lightweight enough to be pulled in at the waist with drawstrings without looking cumbersome.

The Italians also have an affinity for soft, melting colorations — bonbon shades like the insides of chocolate creams. The Lux International group was, in fact, all cream — in tweed, mohair, and other soft focus materials.

In keeping with the Italians' flair for the dramatic, shapes were exaggerated. There were oversized blazers in big blanket plaids, Commedia dell'Arte ruff collars, and greatcoats with huge kangaroo pockets — these in loden corduroy by Bastie.

Layering was on the offbeat side. Callaghan's furry vests were worn over — not under — angora cardigans and pale jersey dresses. Softened tailoring (short swingy skirts, olive drab tweeds, and velveteens by Armani) were in the contemporary spirit. Mixes of patterns were unorthodox: the Missonis, into plaids in rust, mulberry, and blue, combined them with stripes and flame stitch patterns. Cheerful touches like the ribbon streamers used on woven satin ribbon by Complice were entertaining.

Italy is headquarters for terrific prints and it was easy to understand why at the Modapronto show. Among the super patterns: the botanical print challis by Laura Biagiotti; the provincial print peasant skirts with matching shawls from Caumont; the charming wool mesh muted pastel flower basket prints by Krizia; and Trel's peasant challis border prints of stylized flowers on black.



Flower basket print by Krizia

The Swedes could rule the yachting waves

By Jonathan Harsch
Staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"Swedish steam" may take on a very new meaning as a result of the yachting world's most prestigious series of races — the 23rd America's Cup races starting September 13, following a summer of intensive elimination trials in Rhode Island Sound off Newport.

When the majestic J-boats fought for the cup in the 1930s, the deckhands were 30 paid professionals, often brawny Swedes or "Swedish steam." This summer the Swedes have arrived in a very different way. They come with real hope of taking the British Royal Yacht Squadron 100 Guineas Cup off to Sweden after its 128 years in the United States.

Sporting the royal crest on her sloped stern, Sweden's spanking new 12-Meter Sverige (pronounced Swer-eh-hey) is a very serious contender for the America's Cup.

The 66-foot sloop Sverige, in its blue and yellow racing stripes, is chasing the ornate cup which the ship America won from a deeply indented British sailing fleet in 1851. That victory gave the British the first inkling that Britannia might not rule the waves forever. In each race since the first British attempt to recapture the America's Cup in 1870, American yachts have won and the New York Yacht Club has kept the prized trophy.

The first to study Sverige's vital hull lines, from her double-angled bow and bulbous side-sweep to her double trim tab and rudder, was the man most likely to defend the cup for the United States, crash Atlanta Braves baseball club owner Ted Turner. He skips the successful 1974 cup defender, Courageous.

Turner was clearly impressed with the Swedish hull hauled out on the dock in Jamestown, across the passage from Newport. "She's pretty, but is she fast?" he wondered as he circled his competitor like a prizefighter. Having raced Swedes in their waters, he respects their sailing skills, and looks forward to facing stiff competition if Courageous and Sverige are selected for the final series of one-to-one match races in September.

A grueling summer schedule faces both yachts in the meantime. The ships eleven-man crews, along with backup teams of promoters, technicians, and, for the Swedes, King Carl XVI

Gustav, are splendidly housed in Newport's lavish "summer cottages."

But the all-male teams will be working all day seven days a week to tune their boats to peak performance. After spending a full day on the water, crews then haul out their boats to wet-sand and polish the sleek hulls. On deck, rigging is constantly being checked. Others throughout the summer will stitch and restitch sails to achieve precise fits.

Turner's Courageous swept the June 18 to 25 preliminary trials held against the other two U.S. 12-Meters, the West Coast entry Enterprise skippered by Lowell North and Ted Hood's own design, Independence. Both Independence and Enterprise suffered from being new boats. Equipment was being tested for the first time. Both lost races to Courageous when the tremendous pressures exerted on sails and rigging fractured welds, parted thick steel cables and shredded cloth.

Yet neither Turner nor the New York Yacht Club Racing Committee underestimates the other entries. The U.S. defender will only be decided after an evaluation of both the July 16 to 27 observation trials and the Aug. 16 to Sept. 4 final trials.

The French, Swedish, and Australian contenders will stage their own elimination races from Aug. 25 to Sept. 8. Until these races begin, skipper Pelle Petersen will test Sverige against the 1958 cup winner Columbia, here this year only as a trial horse.

For the Australians, the new Australia will battle against a second contender, the remodeled Gretel II. For the French, Baron Marcel Bich's France II will spar with France I.

The pairing allows skippers to test new equipment, sails, and techniques for effect. Turner, working closely with syndicate partner Ted Hood, explains that, "We can hold one boat constant and vary the other one." Only Enterprise is left out of this match system. Her tax-exempt syndicate failed to raise enough money to ship Intrepid from California this year.

For the 12-Meters which did raise the necessary \$1.5 million to mount a serious challenge, a great deal more expense may lie ahead.

Turner and his sail handler Robbie Doyle watched from a launch and called for adjustments by radio while Hood's Independence tried out new sails for fit. Far up the 82-foot mast, a young man dangled with his wrenches, readjusting the rigging to achieve precise curves in the mast.



Skipper Ted Turner (left) on board Courageous

From page 1

★Red flag droops

to house elaborate and extensive Soviet electronic reconnaissance and surveillance equipment. These units were at El Adem air base near Tobruk on the coast, at a Jaghbub oasis 180 miles to the south, and at the Kufrah oasis, 530 miles to the south. This complex is said to have included the communications network that would have served the whole Soviet operation in northeast Africa had it been crowned with success. These bases probably also included Soviet weapons and ammunition earmarked originally for use in Sudan, Chad, Ethiopia and Somalia — if the grand project had ever materialized.

Instead of any grand project the Soviets now have a client state in Libya that has been battered by a superior air force. The Soviet munitions dumps and electronic installations are presumably damaged; we do not yet know how seriously. Somalia is obviously taking its mar-

ket basket to the other side of the great-power street. The regime in Ethiopia, which has Moscow support, is reeling under rebellion in every section of the country. Sudan is a full and active member of the anti-Soviet league operating in harmony with Mr. Sadat in Egypt and with the powerful royal family of Saudi Arabia. With French help Chad has repelled Libyan penetration.

One of the more fascinating incidents of this complex pattern of recent events has been the role played by Israel. At the critical moment of the affair on the Egyptian-Libyan border, Israel sent word to Cairo that it would not take advantage of any Egyptian troop withdrawals from the Sinai Peninsula. This was not the first time Israel has supported one Arab country against another. Israel's armored units moved to shield Jordan from a threatened Syrian attack during the Jordanian attack on the Palestinian armed units in Jordan in the early '70s. But it is the first time on record that Israel has befriended Egypt in such a situation.

Moscow's bid for influence in and over northeast Africa was breathtaking in its scope. If successful it would have meant control over the whole of the Suez Canal-Red Sea trade route between Europe and Asia. It would have given Moscow the naval and military bases from which to project Soviet influence into the Indian Ocean. And it would have meant Moscow would be sitting on the roof of Africa and thus able to influence everything to the south.

But operations to the south have not been going well for Moscow. The result of Soviet interference in Angola and Mozambique has been a poor advertisement for Soviet imperialism. Other African states are shocked and repelled.

Of course the story is not yet finished. Moscow still has a base of operations in Libya. There are radical Muslims in Egypt who could also unrest in Egypt arising from economic disappointment. Mr. Sadat is eager to reach a settlement with Israel. But can such a settlement be reached before he is brought down by his enemies at home? And who would come after Mr. Sadat? His fall would open the way for a possible Soviet return to Egypt.

From page 1

★Ian Smith interview

Asked if a more active U.S. interest in southern Africa, beginning with then Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's personal involvement in African diplomacy last year, also had contributed to the change, the Prime Minister said the activism of the United States did not affect the situation radically. Dr. Kissinger, he added, had "sold to us a British plan."

After a moment's reflection Mr. Smith said, "The dynamism of a man like Kissinger" and "the muscle of the United States" brought things to a head sooner.

In reply to a question whether there has been a marked change in U.S. policy under the Carter administration, the Prime Minister said "It is difficult to be precise" on this.

Although boycotted by virtually all the rest of the world, Mr. Smith's government still enjoys the qualified friendship of the Government of South Africa. Asked as to be the effect of the loss of this, the Prime Minister said this is a hypothetical question and he does not expect to have to face up to it.

Invited to comment on some Western intelligence estimates that white Rhodesians could hold out for perhaps no more than 18 months if current guerrilla activity escalated to all-out war and no outside help came, Mr. Smith said Rhodesians have

"great inherent strength" and it would be a "rash man who would put a time limit" on white Rhodesian endurance.

Morale cited

The Prime Minister had just returned from a two or three day visit to troops and people in the border areas, and he said he was "impressed by the high morale" and "the reasonable attitude toward a settlement and bringing black Rhodesians into government."

In calling the general election this month, Mr. Smith is presumably counting on marshaling this "reasonable attitude" for the kind of compromise that once had been unacceptable to most white Rhodesians. But he will also need the support of most black Rhodesians, among whom a majority are thought to be backing Bishop Abel Muzorewa. The bishop is politically active within the country and has put forward his own proposals for a settlement.

Mr. Smith declined to comment on the bishop's proposals on grounds that he was not officially aware of them. The Prime Minister said he is willing to discuss with the bishop or any other African leader any proposals African

Asked what he is doing to establish communication with Africans, Mr. Smith said, "A great deal." But he could not spell out what, because of intimidation from black extremists against those suspected of being in touch with him. He added, "The more we try to negotiate in public, the more it aggravates the situation."

Qualified vote

The rallying cry for Africans has been "one man, one vote," as part of any settlement. Mr. Smith and most white Rhodesians balk at this, as being likely to sweep away any white minority rights, threaten law and order, and destroy the independence of the judiciary. Mr. Smith said in his interview he still believes a qualified franchise is the only way to ensure minority rights and law and order, and to safeguard the judiciary. But he said he would always look at any alternative offering.

From page 1

★U.S.S.R. in Africa

of military clashes in some areas of Africa. They wanted cease-fires and peace.

Some observers here expect the Kremlin eventually to support Ethiopia, where it has supplanted the United States as the main arms supplier in the past 18 months.

This view holds that Saudi Arabia has reportedly been trying to woo Somalia away from the Soviet embrace recently — and cites 6,000 Soviet military advisers in Somalia as leaving after pressure on Somalia from Saudi Arabia and Egypt.

From page 1

★Soweto

Leonard Mosala, one of the black leaders who drew up the Soweto plans, told a gathering of whites at the Institute of Race Relations that the black leaders of Soweto would not talk to lesser officials in the Africanist government than Prime Minister John Vorster or one of his Cabinet ministers.

Mr. Mosala also warned whites not to be surprised if all blacks in South Africa soon form a common front. He said urban leaders and their traditional antagonists, black tribal leaders, may soon unite. "We are committed to smashing separate development [apartheid]," he said.

Meanwhile, the government warned black students in the townships of Alexandra near Johannesburg, and in others near the capital, Pretoria, that the government could close black schools if students did not behave.

This appears to be a defensive measure since the students are not in school anyway. They have launched a boycott of classes that they say will continue until Bantu (black and separate) education is abolished.

Musicmaking amid the glorious Devon hills

By Margaret Thoren
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

London

Holidaymakers jostled one another good-naturedly on the platform at Paddington Station as the Plymouth train rolled into view. With sandpails and shovels, walking gear and packs, it was easy to guess their destinations. Sandpails and shovels were bound for Bridport, Torquay, perhaps as far as Penzance; walking shoes would probably disembark at Bath in Somerset and then head north. But what about the violins and cellos that dotted the crowd? Where were they bound in high summer?

The journey, like a process of elimination, sifted out the walkers and bathers and left the violinists, cellists, pianists, singers, and assorted music-lovers to alight at Totnes, Devon — the station for the Summer School of Music at Dartington Hall College.

A short drive and they would disappear among the hills above the town and into a world of music centered on the college's medieval hall and gardens.

Inspired by Schnabel

The Summer School of Music has a distinguished heritage. The idea for the school grew out of the inspiration of the great pianist, Artur Schnabel. After attending the Edinburgh Festival in the late 1940s, he conceived of a similar festival, only with the artists in residence, teaching during the day and performing at night.

Schnabel's idea was brought to fruition by John Amis, Sir William Glock, and Beatrice Musson, who organized the first summer school in 1949 in Dorset. The following year Dartington Hall opened its doors to the summer school during the August holiday recess. Here it has flourished ever since.

Great Hall the center

The college is renowned for its music, drama, fine arts departments, and excellent facilities. Practice and lecture rooms, residence halls — with swimming pools and tennis courts and cafeterias — are put at the disposal of the summer students.

But the focal point of all the activities is the



The British Tourist Authority

Dartington Hall: Summer home for musicians and enthusiasts

Great Hall, built in 1385 by the Duke of Exeter, half-brother of King Richard II.

Evening concerts and day-time choral rehearsals are held there. Its simplicity of line, vaulted windows, beamed ceilings, and muted colors blend chameleon-like with any style of music played within its walls — be it Bartok or Schubert.

The grassy, tree-lined courtyard in front is the general meeting place for students and a delightful setting for tea breaks.

So serene is the garden behind the hall that it is difficult to imagine that it was once the scene of the duke's jousting tournaments!

Mr. Amis, Sir William, and Miss Musson are still responsible for the administration of the summer school and for looking after the 1,200-plus students who attend each year.

Their objective is to run the school with a sense of "invisible organization." Each student is free to do as much or as little as he or she chooses.

All levels of musical interests are catered for, from the serious student and performer to the devoted listener who doesn't know the C scale from the sea-side.

For the serious . . .

The serious student may attend master classes in piano, violin, cello, or conducting, while the listeners may sit in on a group lesson in voice or simply attend the evening concerts and roam the countryside during the day.

But primarily the school is designed for musicians who are interested in improving their technique and in playing with others of similar ability. Much of the dinner table talk the first

few days, for instance, centers on discovering relative abilities and who can play what in which quartet or trio.

Although a high proportion of those attending are serious music students, music teachers, professional, or semiprofessional musicians, the summer school attracts music-lovers from all walks of life, from all age groups and from foreign countries including the Netherlands, France, Germany, and America.

Artists such as Aaron Copland, Nadia Boulanger, Igor Stravinsky, and Dietrich Fischer-Dieskau have taught or performed at Dartington throughout the years.

The summer school runs four consecutive weeks. Each week has a program distinct from the rest, with different artists, different lectures, and, of course, 400 different pupils.

Lu-shan:

Quiet retreat for China's poets and politicians

By Ross H. Munro

Special to
The Christian Science Monitor
© 1977 Toronto Globe and Mail

Lu-shan is a place of special beauty where mountains of rock and evergreens rise abruptly from the flat Yangtze River plain of Kiangsi Province.

It is a place that evokes thoughts of eras past. Many centuries ago, poets and painters began coming here in search of inspiration. They stood in small pavilions built on the edges of precipices, gazing at the peaks they came to call the Five Old Men. They sat, as visitors can sit today, in the coolness of the Cave of the Immortals. They drank from the Single Drop Spring and retold the tale that drinking enough of this water will turn one into a spirit who lives forever. In a forest glade, they sought the shade of a towering ginkgo tree said to have been planted by a monk 1,500 years ago.

During the 1930s, Gen. Chiang Kai-shek made Lu-shan his summer home, a retreat from the heat of the Kuomintang capital of Nanking.

Today, local officials are evasive when asked about the location of General Chiang's residence, but there is an obvious candidate in a huge chalet-like building overshadowing what could have been staff quarters and service buildings, all surrounded by a stone wall.

Dozens of summer homes built of stone and dating from the 1930s are nestled among the treed slopes of the mountains. At least two former Christian churches, their crosses long since gone, their granite walls gathering moss, their interiors used now as offices, still can be found on back roads. The foreigners and the Chinese who worshipped in those churches ascended the mountains literally on the backs of their fellow men; they were carried in sedan chairs borne by teams of Chinese.

Visitors change

By 1963 the communists were in control and had built a road, and a different kind of Chinese began making his way here. The late Chairman Mao Tse-tung found this place to his liking and, by some accounts, came here many times. It is known that he was here in 1959 for a formal meeting of the Communist Party Central Committee.

In the Cultural Revolution of the 1960s roaming bands of Red Guards made their way into these mountains, probably looking for holidaying bureaucrats who were leading lives "too comfortable by the radical standards of that time."

Slowly and cautiously, the elite seem to be

returning for vacations at cool and uncrowded Lu-shan. A local official allowed the observation that there has been a recent "tendency" for an increasing number of Chinese to take holidays here.

Although there was his predictable reference to "accommodation for workers," the two-bedroom cottages complete with live-in maids seem designed for some Chinese who are more equal than others.

Army encampment

The Army has taken over most of one mountain slope for what seems to be a combination rest home and retreat.

This encampment is populated by two distinct groups. The first is a relatively small group of veteran Army officers. They are outnumbered by a large corps of young men and exceptionally attractive young women, all in uniform, who seem to make up the permanent staff.

Nominally, at least, the whole operation is run as a regular Army base. A recording of the Chinese version of reveille is played through loudspeakers at 5:30 in the morning, and taps are heard at 9 o'clock in the evening.

Another local official disclosed during an informal conversation that a "May 7" cadre school has been established here.

A few years ago, party and government officials were sent to these "schools" to do physical labor in a spartan setting, thus getting back in tune with "working-class consciousness." But the schools have evolved rapidly into institutions not unlike executive retreats that are located, more and more it seems, at the sea-side or in beautiful mountainous settings like this one.

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arts/books

Recording of 1965 concert brings back Beatlemania

By Mark Stevens
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Boston
When John, Paul, George, and Ringo appeared before 17,000 frenzied fans at the Hollywood Bowl in 1964 and again in 1965 they had no idea their spellbinding performances would be heard by millions in the late '70s.

But the unforgettable songs the Beatles sang on those faraway August nights and the delirious screams that washed over them and welled into the humid Hollywood air have been preserved for posterity.

Capitol Records has resurrected and polished up some crude tapes made at the two concerts and issued them as an album entitled "The Beatles at the Hollywood Bowl."

Were it not for the urging of Capitol Records President Bhaskar Monon and the production expertise of long-time Beatles' producer George Martin the tapes might still be collecting dust in a vault.

Instead, copies of the album are currently in the collections of a million-plus rock fans who now have something to recall the on-stage Beatles by.

"I knew we had recorded some of the early stuff," said Mr. Martin in a telephone interview from Los Angeles, "and I also knew it wasn't very good. But Bhaskar Monon asked me to listen to the tapes again and at first I said, 'What did you pick this old stuff up for?—it's like beating a dead horse.' But we sat down anyway and listened to a rough copy and I realized I had forgotten the power of their voices. I gradually got to where I did get a bit enthusiastic about it and decided it wasn't a bad idea at all to give people a bit of history."

Capitol Records used a three-track, one-half-inch tape recorder at the concerts—a machine which, compared with current equipment, is a Model T. Mr. Martin explained that the con-



Exultant John Lennon acknowledges hysterical screams as Beatles woo adoring U.S. fans

certs were recorded "in the days when it was just a question of putting a microphone up in front of the kids and letting them do their act."

But apart from the limitations of their equipment, the technicians were faced with a much larger obstacle to perfection. "People," said Mr. Martin, "were tripping over cords and pulling plugs. Fuses were blown constantly. It was like we were under siege or something, like we were being attacked."

There had been no time for rehearsals or soundchecks. The engineers manning the vol-

ume controls were unfamiliar with the Beatles. Mr. Martin, who had already produced their music in the studio, having signed them to their first recording contract in 1962, had no control over the recording which, in any case, he disapproved of.

After locating a three-track recorder that would even play them, Mr. Martin and engineer Geoff Emerick, who had worked on the Beatles' "Abbey Road" album, transferred the vintage three-track tapes to modern multi-track; remixed, filtered, equalized, and pol-

ished them—reducing the volume of screams and cleaning up some of the fuzziness in the process. There was no altering of the performances, Mr. Martin emphasizes.

"We wanted to ensure," says Capitol's Bhaskar Monon, "that we maintained artistic integrity. George did close to a miraculous job with a great sense of feel for the moment, despite all the limitations."

With the ever-present drone of background screams, "The Beatles at the Hollywood Bowl" brings back all the memories of Beatlemania.

"It was an extraordinary time," said Mr. Martin of the Beatles' early days, "but their important work was still to come. I think of the Hollywood Bowl era as pre-Beatles, sort of like an early, primitive-man thing."

Both George Harrison and Ringo Starr disapprove of the album's release, citing its "primitiveness." But Paul McCartney and John Lennon have endorsed it.

Mr. Martin said that when he was in New York with a copy of the final tape he called John Lennon. "He was happy to hear from me. I hadn't heard from him in quite a long time. But since I wasn't really steamed up about the album anyway, I told him to keep it for the night and to listen to it after I was gone. I promised him that if he didn't like it, I would not go out. The following day he rang me up and told me we'd done a great job with it."

"Those of us who were lucky enough to be present at a live Beatles concert—be it in Liverpool, London, or wherever—know how unique those performances were," said Mr. Martin. "It was not just the voice of the Beatles; it was the expression of the young people of the world."

the inmates; "... even franks and rice taste good when you're hungry, even an iron bar feels good to touch, it feels good to sleep."

Rejoicing at the end
Recurring lifts of outlook temper the degeneracy. The hardened prisoners display unexpected (to the outsider) moments of sensitivity. They desperately seek hope in contraband news of an Africa-like protest at another prison, from which the guards almost as desperately try to isolate them.

Farragut is freed from both his drug habit and then the prison itself in a kind of resurrection episode mingled with "The Count of Monte Cristo" and a Good Samaritan who has his own problems. The genuine rejoicing at the end is a far cry from the deadly irony of the

previous Cheever novel, "Bullet Park." But the underlying positive thrust of "Falconer" does not outweigh the flaws in what seems to be Cheever's determination to exploit the license long assumed by less discerning writers. He recognizes the problem when he has Farragut wonder what importance to give to the inevitable "unsavory matters" in his story: "... the light they threw was, he thought, unequal to their prominence."

Exactly. Ezekiel Farragut, unlike the Ezekiel, slips into idealizing, and even participating in, the abominations he witnesses. Farragut's wife is one of those Cheever women who might make any man seek refuge in self-justification. But this Ezekiel never seems to have read his namesake book in order to have a reason for exposing "unsavory matters" was to insist on repentance as the price of escape.

Roderick Nordell is the Monitor's assistant chief editorial writer.



Novelist John Cheever

'Falconer': Cheever's religious allegory

Falconer, by John Cheever. London: Jonathan Cape £3.95.

By Roderick Nordell

A new book by someone of John Cheever's long literary reputation could hardly be overlooked even if it were not designated "a great American novel" on Newsweek's cover, among other accolades. But to call "Falconer" great is either to dramatize how standards of greatness have fallen or to grandly oversell what the book does achieve: a gleam of human resilience in the dark of the most dehumanizing circumstances.

The latter have been presented more discreetly if no less devastatingly in the fictional suburb of hollow lives and small awarenesses which Cheever has so deftly and so movingly presented in the past. Meanwhile, Cheever, away from the willing desk has done some volunteer teaching at Sing Sing and come through a personal battle against alcoholism. Now he has taken one of his familiar characters from the 50 percent tax bracket and sent him to prison for killing his callous brother, almost as if Abel had killed Cain.

Allegorical overtones

The new inmate is named Ezekiel Farragut. Among the book's overtones of religious allegory, it is hard not to be reminded of the Old Testament's Book of Ezekiel, with its accounts of captivity and all manner of lowliness, perversion, and other abominations. "Falconer" presents these via the deadening four-letter words that may help to define the characters and the society they reflect, but are a too busy way out for a writer with Cheever's stylistic gifts.

For call-block voracity is not his real aim. Rather, Falconer and its bizarrely tragicomic crowd of inmates and authorities are a metaphor of bounded existence, somewhat like one of Cheever's suburbs, or like a nation, or possibly like human life itself. But consider the alternative. By contrast, to be alive is "like a party even in maximum security," says one of

education/science

Politics spoil an education in West Germany

By David Mutch
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor
Heidelberg, West Germany

Werner Hohmann is not exactly the student prince. He worked in the furniture business a few years before enrolling in the university here.

He chose political science as his major subject. But he got caught up in the political struggle that hit the university in the early 1970s. Now he is bitter and tired.

He has just won a consolation prize, however. In 1973 he asked the Office of Examinations if he could repeat two semesters of political science. His stated reason was that instead of a basic introduction to the subject, he spent most of his seminar time watching extremist left-wing students disrupt instruction and plan other disruptions. He says he was thrown out of a classroom bodily 12 times. Often, he claims, the seminar leader just stood back and let the radicals take control.

The Office of Examinations began an investigation that resulted in a court suit. A state administrative court in Mannheim decided in Mr. Hohmann's favor. The heart of the decision centers on the granting of seminar certifi-

cates. Mr. Hohmann claims that 200 students received certificates for work they did not do.

He explained in a recent interview: "The seminar leaders passed out these certificates of completion generously when only a few had done the work. It was automatic and without any kind of control. Now the court has annulled them."

After a thorough investigation by the Office of Examinations and the court, Mr. Hohmann's charge was upheld. He claimed in the interview that the reason for the laxity in granting certificates was that leftist instructors were just shooting through leftist students.

He also asserted that the whole examination process in political science and other social science areas at a number of West German universities was controlled by the leftists. Few rightist-oriented students even bothered to study political science anymore, he said.

The director of the Institute for Political Science at Heidelberg, Prof. Klaus von Heyme, said in a telephone interview that there were in fact few politically conservative political science students at Heidelberg.

"They find it just isn't healthy," Mr. Hohmann said. He was sporting a cut nose and

thick lip, which he said he got when five fellow students attacked him physically after they had heard of his victory in court.

He claimed this was by no means the first instance of physical combat at Heidelberg University. In the early 1970s, he said, the leftists and Communists started by throwing eggs and plastic bags of ink and ended up using their fists on professors who resisted them.

In 1974 a law was passed in West Germany making it a crime to disrupt a university classroom.

Today the scene at the university is much quieter. But the struggle has left its marks. Prof. Hans-Joachim Arndt, Mr. Hohmann's professor, says: "My experience was that the Marxist-oriented types at the university wanted to destroy the other side rather than to argue with them."

Professor Arndt calls himself a rightist. He was active in the Free Democrats (FDP) in the 1950s and early 1960s. This party has a liberal tradition in the European sense of that word. But he says it now has gone too far left for him.

This professor is writing a book on developments in political science in West Germany

since this discipline was introduced after World War II.

He left the German Association for Political Science in 1973 after its national conference when 80 percent of the papers presented were Marxist-oriented, he said.

"I don't subscribe to the argument that one should remain in a political group going in a bad direction in order to try to improve it," he said.

While he feels the court case involving his student was a victory, he is not optimistic it will bring much, if any, change.

"Our political scientists," he says, "have become wrapped up with systems divorced from historical background."

"Human rights, for example, is a big topic today. Well, rights always exist in a historical and national context. They are guaranteed by men who subscribe to them and believe in them. To abstract rights too much in the study of politics neglects the study of the history of nations that have evolved them. It becomes too theoretical."

Professor Arndt wants to send the Marxists back to study the history of specific nations — and perhaps some Arabic and Persian — to "give them lots of academic work."

Peacemakers: children who never said 'I hate carrots'

By Eloise T. Lee

Not all peacemakers win a Nobel Prize. Two men who have had the faith and initiative to work for peace right where they are have won the satisfaction of seeing their own world grow better.

The first, father of four children, announced to their surprise one day that he wished them never again to use the word "hate" or any of its derivatives.

These particular children were not given to shouting "I hate you" at each other or their parents, but they had been using such expressions as, "I hate to do homework," "I hate moving the grass," "I hate carrots." Such comments neither graced their conversation nor contributed to the harmony of the home, for they invited rebuttal, followed by arguments.

This father explained his objectives quite carefully. "You can't have a loving heart and a hating heart at the same

time," he said. And then he continued, "Peace in this world begins with each of us — and it depends upon learning to love more and to hate less."

The next two weeks showed how casually all the members of the family — including the father himself — had been using the word "hate." But because the children respected their father they accepted the challenge and did not let any use of it by any of them go unchecked.

Simplistic? Some may think so, yet that father achieved the goal he had set, and with it an awareness of what words reveal about one's thinking. These four children became so uncomfortable with the word "hate" that they cannot bring themselves to utter it to this day.

The second man, a junior high school principal, asked his entire student body to drop the sarcastic expression, "Big deal!" Why did he oppose this particular expression? Because it denoted cynicism, which he believed hindered the students' progress toward their shared goals.

"Do you think the students have really stopped saying 'Big deal,' or that the expression has just gone underground?" I asked him.

"Well if they do use it, they do it rather self-consciously now," he answered, "and I think their cynicism at least some of the time is replaced by more positive feelings, just because they recognize it now."

Each of these two men chose manageable goals and achieved them. They thought through one step that they could take to better contain conditions and they took it.

There is a lesson for parents here: Observe the verbal expressions and mannerisms that detract from peaceable human relationships. Then have the courage to make a beginning, however small, in eliminating them.

Is profanity a problem? Take one objectionable word or phrase and ban it. You may not solve the whole problem at once, but, as the Chinese philosopher proclaimed, "It is better to light one candle than to curse the darkness."

The quark: matter's most basic building block

By Robert C. Cowen

Staff writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

Physicists seem to be closing in on an important bit of matter that current theory says they may never be able to isolate clearly.

It's called the quark — and it's the most elementary building block of matter so far conceived. If quarks can be proved to exist, physicists will have confirmed what seems increasingly to be a deep new understanding of

how atoms of the familiar matter we see around us are made.

Evidence supporting the quark theory has been accumulating for a number of years. Now a discovery at CERN (European Center for Nuclear Research at Geneva), reported at the recent European Conference on Particle Physics in Budapest, tends to confirm yet another aspect of the theory.

Physicists have found many indications that two or three quarks can join together to form various subatomic particles. Indeed, the proton, one of the main constituents of atoms, seems to be a three-quark product. However, some physicists following up the implications of the quark theory believe there should also be four-quark subatomic combinations.

This is what the CERN study, headed by Bernard French, seems to have found. It is a particle which, in the language of physicists, has a mass of 2.95 GeV (billion electron volts), making it over three times heavier than the elementary hydrogen.

The new particle is related to other four-quark combinations hinted at in experiments at the Brookhaven National Laboratory at Upton, Long Island, and at Britain's Rutherford Laboratory near Oxford. These earlier hints were indecisive. But one of the co-discoverers of the new particles, David H. Miller of Purdue University, calls the CERN results "very strong experimental evidence."

Therein lies the basic import of this work. The more evidence and insights physicists find to strengthen their growing conviction that quarks actually exist, the more their confidence grows that after decades of confusion, they really are beginning to understand the confusing world of the particles.

As one of the leading theorists, Stephen Weinberg of Harvard University, has explained: "There is now a feeling that the pieces of physics are falling into place, not be-

cause of any single revolutionary idea... but because of a flowering of many seeds of theory, most of them planted long ago."

The quark theory is one such seed, planted over a decade ago as a wild idea that suggested the structure of the material world may rest on combinations of simple particles having an odd kind of electric charge. Physicists had thought that electricity could come in no smaller packages than the charge on an electron. But quarks are supposed to carry only a fraction of that charge.

As the theory grew, physicists ascribed to quarks other properties such as flavor and color which describe how the quarks interact. Now these concepts are built into larger theories within which Dr. Weinberg says the pieces of the cosmic puzzle now seem to be falling into place.

Among other things, the theory suggests that, with few exceptions, quarks will never be found alone. They will only occur in combinations that appear in experiments to be different kinds of particles. In other words, physicists can see the package but can't get at the quarks inside.

The exceptions would be a few rarely occurring quarks that were somehow left without companions with which they could combine. In recent months, Prof. William Fairbanks of Stanford University, working with graduate student Art Hebard and later with George LaRue, has been saying he may have detected such elusive, isolated quarks.

Dr. Fairbanks' experiments are delicate. They involve floating a metal ball in a magnetic field, giving it an electric charge, and measuring the charge very precisely, by noting how the ball responds to electric forces. His results suggest, but do not yet prove, that he sometimes sees a fraction of the basic unit of electric charge, just what would be expected for a quark.

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'Something to Depend On'

Ruth Elizabeth Jenks of Chicago lectures in The Mother Church

Prayer is more than petition; it is a grateful acknowledgment that God has already supplied all good. This theme was expanded in a lecture given by Ruth Elizabeth Jenks in Boston on Monday evening, July 25. "Something to Depend On" was the title of her lecture.

A member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship, Mrs. Jenks spoke in The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts. Mrs. Jenks has devoted her full time to the healing ministry of Christian Science since 1959, and has been a teacher of Christian Science since 1970.

Mrs. Jenks was introduced by William A. Baxter of Boston.

An abridged text of her lecture follows:

Deceptive pictures

One night I boarded a flight leaving a major city airport. After the plane lift-off, I looked back to the city below. What a spectacular sight! — city lights presenting a pattern of beauty and order. Such a sense of peace!

And yet I knew better. I'd just left that city where I'd been in a traffic jam for 20 minutes, where I was all too familiar with overcrowded blighted areas, crime, pollution — a city struggling to find order.

So I turned my gaze upward to the breathtaking majesty of that clear starlit night. The precise motion of the stars and planets, coupled with their awesome beauty, evoked from the early Greeks the poetic description, "the music of the spheres." That night I could almost hear that music!

And yet, I'd read that night where peace and order seem so apparent in the heavens there are what are called "black holes" that swallow up all that comes near. Just another instance where what has the appearance of order to our physical senses can't really be trusted.

Still we believe there's an underlying order in our surroundings which can be trusted. It's out of this very conviction our physical and natural sciences have grown. We've instinctively searched for cause, for law, for order in everything that concerns us from our own bodies to the most remote part of the universe. Yet, a discovery heralded in one century may be scoffed at in the next. With all the research and attendant discoveries, the world is far from experiencing order either in individual lives or in collective societies.

Why do we have this situation? Could it be we're searching in the wrong place? There was one man who understood the source of true order and law as no one else. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, knew this. She writes in her book, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," "Jesus of Nazareth was the most scientific man that ever trod the globe. He plunged beneath the material surface of things, and found the spiritual cause" (p. 318).

Jesus perceived reality. He didn't plunge into the material scene of things as many of us do — he plunged beneath them. His clear view of reality enabled him to go to the very source of being.

True order is perfect, changeless, eternal. True order can never be found by searching over, by gaining an understanding of the changeless realities of God's universe, a wholly spiritual universe.

But right here, we begin to baffle. Everything around us seems to be physical and finite matter — our bodies, our homes, our environ-

ment — all governed by material laws. Why wouldn't one search there to find answers? If we can't depend on the semblance of order we do see, how can we be expected to trust a "divine order" which seems so intangible and uncertain?

For a starter, we'd have to admit that mankind's search into matter hasn't brought dependable order, or lasting security. On the other hand, students of the Bible have been encouraged by the practicality of Jesus' works — works which resulted from his complete reliance on the divine order. He was indeed the "most scientific man that ever trod the globe." Let's consider one example of his wholly spiritual method of healing.

One day a group of traitor citizens brought to the temple a woman they had caught in adultery. Can you imagine how different the results would have been had Jesus merely accepted the situation on its surface? He well knew the law condemned such individuals to stoning. The accusers saw this as an opportunity to trick him into contradicting his own teachings or breaking the law. But he plunged beneath the surface. His method was to reveal and to heal. He saw beyond the implications about the woman and her accusers to what he knew was the relationship of God to each of them.

Knowing God as the only cause, or source, he knew true order to be divine order. And so he didn't condemn the woman to deeper shame and sin while ignoring the self-righteous sin of her tormentors. Instead, he sought to restore moral order in the woman's life and social order in the community. He uttered a single statement, "He that is without sin among you, let him first cast a stone at her" (John 8:7). Jesus didn't probe the material causes bringing the woman to this level, nor did he question the methods of human justice.

The restoration of order in the woman's life and the practical view of healing justice seen by her accusers were obviously an expression of enlightened thought. Jesus wasn't a trained jurist, a sociologist, or even a rabbi. His discernment and wisdom were the outward expression of an absolute conviction that there is one divine Mind producing and maintaining order. This Mind he knew to be God. Healing that tense situation shows how he applied this understanding in daily experience.

All can trust God

If we are to trust the divine order, we too must have an understanding of God. Ignorance of God, or worship through blind belief, can never achieve the healings possible through spiritual understanding.

In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," the author, Mrs. Eddy, has included a glossary of Biblical terms that brings out the deeper meaning of the Scriptures. The definition of God found there is a revolution in theology. It expresses God's exact nature and essence.

Prior to the publication of Science and Health, God was thought of in terms of King, etc. Certainly these are expressive names which every Christian uses and reveres. But Mrs. Eddy yearned to know more of God's nature.

In her search of the Bible she found God referred to as Spirit, Love, and Truth. In fact, she discovered seven synonyms, either mentioned specifically or implied, defining God's nature. Her definition reads, "GOD, The great I AM; the all-knowing, all-seeing, all-acting, all-wise, all-loving, and eternal; Principle; Mind; Soul; Spirit; Life; Truth; Love; all sub-

stance, intelligence" (p. 587).

Jesus understood the nature of God completely. His decisive action in regard to the adulterous woman stemmed from his awareness of God as divine Mind, the only Mind, the creator and controller of a perfect universe.

In the Bible is an arresting admonition, "Let this mind be in you, which was also in Christ Jesus" (Phil. 2:5). Few people would think of Jesus' "mind" as "brain." Brain is not really the mind of man. The word "mind" implies something much more than even a human intellect. Jesus was so conscious of his unity with God that he expressed the wisdom, the intelligence, the love of God completely. It was this expression which better shows the "mind" of Christ Jesus.

Physical senses unreliable

What is commonly termed the human mind, Paul called "the carnal mind" and Mrs. Eddy refers to as "mortal mind." But this so-called mind isn't the source of intelligence. It manifests whatever the senses impress upon it. It can only "know" what the physical senses report. These impressions or reports coming frequently enough are soon looked upon as a kind of law which governs man. Yet we all know the unreliability of the physical senses.

Matter being changeable, unstable, destructible, can hardly be the source of law. The source of true law must be changeless, eternal, perfect. What the physical senses often consider a material law is really just a present theory or opinion. Only the divine, changeless law of God has right to the name of law.

Having the mind or consciousness which was in Christ Jesus frees us from the limitations resulting from these theories or counterfeit laws. It frees from theories concerning disabilities due to age, the bias of race or sex, the limitations of mental and physical ability because of one's genetic profile, and from geographic, economic, or educational restrictions.

These limitations will no longer restrict our opportunities, our potential, or keep us from the fulfillment of our purpose. The understanding of the divine order frees us from believing we're subject to chance, and reveals our true being, established forever under God's law — His control.

Confusion dissolved

Of course there was work for her to do. In work in God's universe had never stopped for a moment. The nightmare of confusion was dissolved in the light of spiritual reality, and with this came practical results.

She was offered a job copying records for an insurance company in a building which was being razed. It meant standing 10 hours a day in the dust and din, laboriously writing as fast as she could. But it was a job. A clerk's job in the main office followed. It wasn't long before she saw an opportunity to pioneer in a phase of work before closed to women. Her success in this field led to her own business, blessing not only her family but opening new possibilities for work for other women.

What had enabled this woman to turn aside from seeking human solutions to trust the divine order? It really had begun that night 20 years earlier when she first picked up the Christian Science textbook and discovered what true prayer was. As she'd grown in her understanding of God's tender relationship to His children, she'd discovered her natural ability to communicate freely with God.

Many people shy away from prayer not knowing how to go about it. And this is understandable. So doesn't it seem logical as a first step to learn to know God and our relationship to Him? We may think He's a stranger to us, but we're no stranger to Him!

In Christian Science we learn that prayer isn't an attempt to communicate with some unknown deity, to beg for something. Prayer is the sweet communion with One who loves, cherishes, and cares for each of us impartially. As the Apostle John put it, "Behold, what manner of love the Father hath bestowed upon us, that we should be called the sons of God" (1 John 3:1). And further on he assures us, "We love him, because he first loved us" (1 John 4:19). Sometimes prayer is a petition, but more often it's a grateful acknowledgment, than an all-knowing, all-loving God has already supplied all good.

A woman sees order restored

The experience of a woman I know illustrates the restoration of order to a disoriented life. Orphaned as a child, she and her sisters and brother had been placed in the homes of different relatives. As a teen-ager she'd felt life held.

She worshipped God through fear and tradition. It was difficult for her to see much about God to love as she'd felt her troubles were the result of God's will.

Then a promising change came into her life, bringing hope. She was given a copy of Science and Health. As she read the opening chapter on "Prayer," she realized that her concept of God had been completely wrong. Prayer up to now had meant trying to get God to notice and do something about her problems. As she continued reading the Christian Science textbook she saw that prayer doesn't change God; but it changes him who prays to the point of perceiving his oneness with God as His idea. Her truth opened the way in her consciousness to see that God is Love and the total intelligence of the universe — infinite Mind.

During the years that followed, she enjoyed

a feeling of purpose and security she'd formerly thought impossible. Then 20 years later she found herself again facing a nightmare of confusion challenging her concept of security.

Suddenly there were staggering debts. She was the sole support of three children. The country had been plunged into a depression in which even trained workers were standing in bread lines. Being a woman, and with no training, the outlook appeared hopeless.

As if history were repeating itself, she thought came to ask those same sisters of brother, now grown with families of their own, to take her children. Such a choice would have only mired her deeper into the problem.

As a practicing Christian Scientist, she had discovered when she acknowledged God as the only Mind, her attention was free to use supreme intelligence for direction. Her thought was instantly filled with gratitude for the many times she had experienced the proof of this fact. She had learned before that fear, doubt, and lack were nonexistent in divine order. And yet the problems seemed so overwhelming she'd become tricked by fear. She needed to plunge "beneath the material surface of things."

With a great sense of humility she gave thanks for the knowledge of God as all-knowing and ever-present, and for her established place in the harmonious order of God's government. She'd not fallen from a secure situation into one where there were no opportunities. God's government does not change!

Trust brings healing

Now we've seen how moral order was restored in the life of the woman brought to Jesus, how social order was restored to the band of her accusers, and how the restoration of order changed the life of the woman supporting a family. But how can we find order where a discordant, diseased, or malfunctioning body is concerned? The body certainly appears material. Can one trust God's divine order for restoration or harmony where blood, bones, nerves, and the material organs are rebellious?

In the Bible we read of a Syrian officer who had leprosy, the most dread disease of his day (2 Kings 5:1-14). Naaman was an important man, not only in the eyes of his peers and the king but in his own eyes. As a military leader, he was used to order, giving orders, demanding order. But his sense of order involved human will, and personal power. When a servant girl told his wife there was a prophet in Samaria who could heal him, he didn't go directly to the prophet. He went instead to his king who sent a letter to the king of Israel with a goodly sum of money to see the job was done. What a surprise Naaman was in for! The Israelite king feared it was a gesture to provoke war. But Elisha, the prophet, hearing of this problem, sent for Naaman.

So Naaman arrived in a show of splendor, with horses and chariot, expecting some dramatic act worthy of his status to restore his health.

He was furious when Elisha told him to go wash in the muddy waters of the Jordan — and seven times at that! It took a little doing, but Naaman had to be awakened out of gross pride and self-will. He had to replace resistance with obedience to divine order. When his trust in the power of God became humble and complete, Naaman received his healing.

That happened centuries ago. Yet the parallel is evident today. We can all learn from Naaman's experience.

At one time I'd come under a great sense of self-imposed pressure. I, too, like Naaman, had a lot of pride in doing many things and enjoying the commendation of my peers. What I did always appeared effortless to outsiders. But those in my home knew differently. The condition of our house reached such a stage of clutter, I dubbed it "Hoover's cottage." When anyone came, there was a mad whirlwind of activity pushing things into closets, presenting a surface order. The demands of my growing children increased. The pressures built.

Looking beneath surface

One day I found I was in pain. But I pushed ahead with a determination born of self-will, until I faced the possibility of total incapacitation.

The seriousness of the situation forced me to stop, as Mrs. Eddy encourages, and look beneath the material surface. I realized I had gradually become more and more responsive to the demands of time. I'd allowed myself to push and be pushed instead of yielding to God's

There's more prayer in quiet listening than in a wordy barrage of requests. Mrs. Eddy says of prayer, "Audible prayer can never do the works of spiritual understanding, which regenerates; but silent prayer, watchfulness, and devout obedience enable us to follow Jesus' example" (Science and Health, p. 4).

Each account of Jesus' prayers shows us a close relationship, the relation of Father and son, of a loving Parent and a loved child. And this is our own true relationship to God. We need only the humility to listen to that Parent, to silence the clamoring of human wants, self-will, and fearful doubts, and to listen.

A little child was asked one day in Sunday School if he knew what silent prayer meant. He eagerly answered, "Oh, yes, it's when you close your eyes and open your thoughts." Prayer is just that simple. True prayer acknowledges God's divine order, bringing harmony into our lives.

Trust brings healing

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The seriousness of the situation forced me to stop, as Mrs. Eddy encourages, and look beneath the material surface. I realized I had gradually become more and more responsive to the demands of time. I'd allowed myself to push and be pushed instead of yielding to God's

will and depending on Him to lead me. When I was little we had a red wagon. My greatest joy was being pulled by my big sister. Squealing with delight, I sat in absolute confidence as she'd pull me as fast as she could. There was no fear on my part for someone I trusted was in charge. But what a different story when she pushed and made me steer! I was terrified — I didn't know where I was going or what to do. My ride always ended in a crash landing and tears.

This was much the situation I'd gotten myself into. Now in adulthood I was doing the same thing. I'd let the arguments of self-will push me faster and faster until I'd crash-landed in the middle of a problem. I'd clung stubbornly to what I mistakenly felt was my real identity. I had to let go to find out who I really was — and know my true self, as God made me.

I began to see that perhaps the greatest single deterrent to experiencing order is interference from a false sense of self. And we don't like to give it up because we're afraid we'll lose our own individuality. But discovering our true selfhood as God's image and likeness doesn't deprive us of our individuality. On the contrary, it enlarges human individuality with limitless opportunities. All we lose is a false sense of personality.

As Mrs. Eddy explains, "Mortals are egoists. They believe themselves to be independent workers, personal authors, and even privileged originators of something which Deity would not or could not create. The creations of mortal mind are material. Immortal spiritual man alone represents the truth of creation" (Science and Health, p. 283).

What is this immortal spiritual man? This is what I so badly needed to know.

Christian Science helped me really understand that God created man in His image and likeness. The man of God's creating then couldn't be a matter man. Brain, bones, nerves, muscles, couldn't give him identity. Man would have to be spiritual, since God is Spirit. This identity doesn't begin in embryo nor change with age. It can't become diseased, decayed or depleted.

Man expresses God

I realized, as Science and Health points out, that man is the compound idea of God. He expresses all of God's qualities — the order and authority of Principle; the discernment and intelligence of Mind; the beauty and harmony of Soul; the integrity and completeness of Truth; the pressure-free activity and continuity of Life; the imperishable, unlimited substance of Spirit. As the expression of Love man is loved, loving, and lovable. These qualities are individually expressed by each of us. The real man is conscious of his true identity. He can never be lost on a sea of confusion as to his source, his place, his purpose.

Now, this immortal spiritual man is who you are, right now. It's the current and forever identity of each of us. As I became willing to silence human will and to express more of my true, spiritual nature, healing took place. More important than the physical healing was my mental freedom from the tyranny of pressure.

I came to realize in the divine order all power belongs to infinite Mind. There can be no pressure in the infinite. It takes a finiteness to create pressure. Boiling a pan of water produces no pressure, but put a lid on the pan and pressure mounts.

We've accepted the theory that where there's power there must be pressure. We've allowed "fide" of time, ambition, opinions, responsibilities, fear, to be clamped on our activities with the result of pressure acting as a power in our experience. Such pressured activity claims to foster irritation, fatigue, and exhaustion. When we know the source of all activity to emanate from the power of the inexhaustible Mind, our human activity can be "lid-free" activity, expressing spontaneity, joy, fulfillment.

Jesus never acted under pressure. He knew

his inseparable relationship with the source of divine wisdom and energy, so he was able to work with multitudes, instructing them, feeding them, healing them. His total commitment to God's will freed him from the effects of human will.

Jesus manifested the Christ

Jesus always saw and expressed the real man. The unbreakable bond he felt between God and himself was evidence of his awareness of the Christ. Jesus' mission was to reveal the Christ nature, the real or ideal man to the world. Therefore, he alone will ever be the one to have the title, Christ. Yet the eternal Christ that Jesus expressed is here today. In revealing this ideal man, expressing the spiritual, eternal nature of God, Jesus has shown us how we, too, may express the Christ nature.

We see this nature, this divine manifestation of God, in unselfed, universal, impartial love, the Christ-love. We discover the Christ nature in the wisdom which Jesus always expressed, the Mind of Christ we spoke of earlier. The Christ nature enables us to discern the unreality of what the material senses present, and the truth of spiritual evidence. The divine order we've been discussing is the presence of God's self-enforcing, invariable law, the Christ-principle.

Understanding the nature of the Christ and expressing this nature in our daily life, heals. As Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mrs. Eddy learned to obey the divine order explicitly. Her discovery reinstated primitive Christianity, the teaching and practice of Jesus, as witnessed and lived by the earliest Christians. Mrs. Eddy saw that Jesus' works were never in conformity with material laws, but that he healed in strict accord with divine, or spiritual laws. She writes, "Jesus walked on the waves, fed the multitude, healed the sick, and raised the dead in direct opposition to material laws" (Science and Health, p. 273).

Mrs. Eddy discovered and applied the laws of God, and found that she, too, could heal and teach others to heal. Because these laws are universal, Mrs. Eddy realized all are spiritually capable of healing spiritually as Jesus did if they yield to the divine order. This is no personal ability. Mankind can reflect this healing power through the understanding of God's laws and through living them.

In her role as Founder, Mrs. Eddy discovered that trust in the divine order was imperative. Women had seldom been given an active role in religion nor were they considered church organizers or administrators. The early history of her church was full of challenges. But this pure-minded woman, who'd walked alone so much of her earthly experience, had proved her complete trust in the power of prayer, in that quiet communion with the divine Mind.

Major decision by Mrs. Eddy

By the late 1890s Mrs. Eddy's teachings had begun to gain a surprising degree of acceptance. A church had earlier been organized. The demand of eager students for teaching resulted in waiting lists. Everything pointed to growth and prosperity. Yet, contrary to what one would expect, and in obedience to the divine order, she took steps to dissolve her church, and other organized aspects of her Movement, and ceased teaching.

This last step in particular appeared unwise to those around her. Many saw this as the end of Christian Science.

One of her biographers writes of the reaction of her close associates, "In their eyes she was an inspired teacher who knew nothing about business. Evidently, she simply failed to realize that it would be madness to shut down a flourishing and greatly needed institution at the height of its success" (Robert Peel, "Mary Baker Eddy, The Years of Trial," p. 293).

Some students went to plead with her to change her mind. Hearing her humble explanations of obedience to divine order and direction, the account continues, "As they lis-

tened, they were filled with a kind of wonder and shame at their own attitude" (ibid, p. 252).

Mrs. Eddy had no fear of going forward, of losing an opportunity, so secure was she in the power of divine Mind to direct every event. With absolute certainty of the rightness of her action, she retired to relative seclusion in New Hampshire. Here, away from the speculation and criticism of human opinions, she was free to commune more closely with God.

The result was not the demise of her church but its complete reorganization on a permanent basis, freed from the influence of personality. She saw church not restricted by human organization, but rather the human organization supporting and protecting the idea of Church.

True security stemming from such trust will never be established in our lives until we, too, learn to plunge beneath the surface picture and are willing to discern reality.

A friend of mine wanted to believe more than anything in the world that real security existed. He was confused by the incongruity between the world he saw with disease, war, corruption, tragedy, and the perfect universe of God he was learning of in Christian Science.

One day, hiking in the mountains, he discovered an inspiring sight. The reflection of the mountains, the cloudless sky and the aspens were perfectly mirrored in a lovely mountain lake.

The order and beauty he saw represented the world he wished did exist. But as if to support the argument that it could be destroyed in an instant, even if it did exist, he went to the water's edge, picked up a stone, and skipped it across the surface, distorting the calm reflection into one of blurred confusion.

True security discovered

Just as quickly, he fell to his knees and plunged his face into the water. There to his delight and astonishment he saw below the rippled surface the perfect reflection untouched by the surface commotion. Now an underwater scientist would say the light from above was reflected by a thermocline, a deeper layer of cold water.

But the experience had for my friend far greater meaning. He remembered a passage from Science and Health, "We must look deep into realism instead of accepting only the outward sense of things" (p. 120).

He realized something of the meaning of true security. It's never in the outward appearance but always in the deeper spiritual reality. It's spiritual perfection which is real, not the distorted picture. Mankind has been so busy trying to straighten out the distorted picture that it's failed to plunge "beneath the material surface of things" and find "the spiritual cause," as Mrs. Eddy said of Jesus. Not in the shallows of matter, but in the depth of spiritual reality is the divine order seen. Once seen, this divine order has tremendous consequences in human lives.

As we learn more of God and of His divine order, a solid sense of security comes, and we're enabled to trust this order with complete conviction.

In this order we find man's relationship to God has never been lost or disturbed for even a moment, regardless of the surface picture.

As Mrs. Eddy assures us, "The relations of God and man, divine Principle and ideas, are indestructible in Science; and Science knows no lapse from nor return to harmony, but holds the divine order or spiritual law, in which God and all that He creates are perfect and eternal, to have remained unchanged in its eternal history" (Science and Health, p. 470).

There is something to depend on. We can trust this divine order.

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A short article on Christian Science appears weekly on the Home Forum page. Today's article is entitled: Beyond appearances.

La ruée vers l'or des masses chinoises

par Frederic A. Moritz

Hong Kong
Un paysan âgé trouve par hasard sept pépites d'or, puis il conduit une équipe de géologues sur place. Ceux-ci découvrent plusieurs gisements de minerai à haute teneur en or susceptibles d'être exploités.

Des ouvriers et des fermiers cherchent à repérer des gisements métallifères tandis qu'ils exécutent des travaux d'irrigation, construisent des chemins de fer et plantent des arbres.

Les équipes de production des communes agricoles désignent des ouvriers spéciaux pour rechercher des indices de pétrole et de divers minéraux de valeur.

Ce ne sont là que quelques-uns des exemples cités dans la presse, montrant comment la Chine utilise ses masses populaires pour exploiter les ressources naturelles du pays. Il n'est pas nécessaire que vous soyez un spécialiste pour être un prospecteur heureux, tel est le message que les Chinois reçoivent ces jours-ci.

L'insistance actuelle avec laquelle la Chine fait appel au prospecteur amateur fait partie de la poussée en cours pour la localisation et le

développement des ressources, en tant que partie importante de l'effort fait pour associer l'indépendance à la croissance industrielle. Ces temps derniers la presse chinoise a mis l'accent sur le besoin d'augmenter l'exploration géologique afin que l'on puisse disposer des minéraux du pays plus rapidement.

On a également besoin d'experts

Mais en plus de l'appel fait avec insistance pour la collaboration des amateurs, on sollicite également la formation d'un plus grand nombre d'experts.

Voici ce qu'a noté récemment un journal chinois dans un commentaire : « Nous avons maintenant un contingent de plusieurs centaines de milliers de gens dans le domaine minéralogique et nous avons complété son contingent pour faire la topographie des ressources minérales de la Chine. Toutefois, le nombre de techniciens atteint seulement un sixième de ce contingent et cela est loin d'être suffisant pour le développement rapide de l'économie nationale de la Chine. Par conséquent, nous devons faire face à la tâche importante de renforcer et d'augmenter constamment le personnel technique attaché au travail minéralogique. »

L'article se poursuit en blâmant « la bande des quatre », maintenant limogée (Mao Tse-tung et trois de ses partisans), parce qu'elle s'est interposée dans la formation des spécialistes nécessaires pour le développement national.

Toutefois, alors même qu'elle déplorait la pénurie d'experts, la presse chinoise a eu soin de chanter les louanges du prospecteur amateur. On dit que le Service des Mines a recensé environ 135 000 gisements signalés par des particuliers de 1971 à 1976. Ces gisements comprennent du minerai de fer, d'or, d'argent, de titane, de cuivre, de charbon, de phosphore et de métaux de terres rares. On dit que l'an dernier les minéralogistes ont vérifié plus de 4 000 gisements signalés par la population et ont découvert que 10 % d'entre eux avaient de la valeur.

Connaître le territoire

80 000 minéralogistes chinois qualifiés et plusieurs centaines de milliers de travailleurs géologues bénéficient du concours de la population, en particulier de celui des travailleurs qui connaissent les montagnes, les cours d'eau,

les formations géologiques et les roches de leurs régions.

Il est rapporté que beaucoup de provinces et de communes agricoles ont mis sur pied des groupes de notables qui reçoivent les rapports sur les gisements. Des minéralogistes professionnels sont désignés pour vulgariser la connaissance sur la façon d'identifier les divers minéraux. On dit qu'ils font des expositions d'échantillons de minéraux pour familiariser davantage de gens avec leur aspect, leur localisation et leur utilisation.

La campagne en cours fait ainsi appel à l'emploi continu de l'amateur, mais avec l'aide croissante de scientifiques et de techniciens formés spécialement qui font collaborer directement le travail manuel au travail intellectuel.

A ce sujet, on cite les paroles de feu le président Mao : « La classe travailleuse doit avoir sa propre armée de cadres techniques et de professeurs, d'enseignants, de scientifiques, de journalistes, d'écrivains, d'artistes et de théoriciens marxistes. Ce doit être une grande armée. Un petit nombre de gens ne suffira pas. »

Chinas Menschenmassen in einem Goldrausch

Von Frederic A. Moritz

Ein älterer Landerbauer stößt plötzlich auf sieben Goldklumpen und bringt dann ein Team von Geologen zu der Fundstelle, die mehrere abbauwürdige Lagerstätten hochwertiger Goldes entdeckt.

Arbeiter und Bauern halten die Augen offen, um mögliche Erzlager zu finden, während sie Bewässerungsanlagen und Eisenbahnliesen bauen oder Bäume pflanzen.

Produktionsgruppen in landwirtschaftlichen Kommunen weisen besonderen Arbeitern die Augenbe zu, nach Anzeichen von Erzvorkommen verschiedenen wertvollen Mineralien Ausschau zu halten.

Dies sind nur einige wenige Beispiele aus der Presse, die zeigen, wie China sich seiner Menschenmassen beim Abbau der Bodenschätze des Landes bedient. Ein erfolgreicher Prospektor braucht kein Experte zu sein, hören die Chinesen in diesen Tagen.

Das Gewicht, das China im Augenblick dem Amateur-Prospektor beilegt, ist Teil der gegenwärtigen Kampagne, die Bodenschätze zu lokalisieren und zu erschließen — ein wichtiges

Element der Bemühungen, Unabhängigkeit mit industriellem Wachstum zu verbinden. In jüngster Zeit hat die chinesische Presse immer wieder betont, daß die geologische Forschung gefördert werden müsse, damit die Mineralien des Landes schneller verfügbar würden.

Experten ebenfalls gesucht

Doch man mißt nicht nur den Amateuren großen Wert bei, sondern hat auch den Ruf nach Ausbildung von mehr Experten ergehen lassen.

„Mehrere hunderttausend Menschen sind jetzt im geologischen Bereich tätig, und wir haben uns darauf verlassen, daß sie uns einen Überblick über die Bodenschätze des Landes verschaffen“, hieß es kürzlich in einem chinesischen Zeitungskommentar. Und weiter: „Techniker stellen jedoch nur ein Sechstel dieses geologischen Kontingents, und das ist bei weitem nicht genug für die schnelle Entwicklung der chinesischen Wirtschaft. Wir stehen daher vor der wichtigen Aufgabe, das Team von Technikern in der geologischen Arbeit zu stärken und zu vergrößern.“

Der Artikel beschuldigt dann die in Ungnade

gefallene „Vierbande“ (Mao Tse-tungs Witwe und drei ihrer Mitstreiter), die Ausbildung der für die Entwicklung des Landes benötigten Spezialisten behindert zu haben.

Obwohl die chinesische Presse den Mangel an Experten kritisiert hat, ist sie doch sorgsam darauf bedacht gewesen, den Amateur-Prospektor zu loben. Wie verlautet, unterhält die staatliche geologische Behörde eine Liste von etwa 135 000 Erzlagern, die von der Bevölkerung zwischen 1971 und 1976 gemeldet wurden. Zu den Erzen zählen Eisen, Gold, Silber, Titan, Kupfer, Kohle, Phosphor und seltene Erdenmetalle. Im vergangenen Jahr sollen Geologen mehr als 4000 von Bürgern gemeldete Erzlager überprüft und dabei festgestellt haben, daß zehn Prozent davon wertvoll sind.

Kenntnis des Gebiets

Wie es heißt, werden die 80 000 hauptberuflichen Geologen und deren mehrere hunderttausend geologische Mitarbeiter von Chinas Menschenmassen, insbesondere der arbeitenden Bevölkerung, die mit den Bergen, Flüssen, Erdformationen und Felsen in ihrer Gegend vertraut ist, bereitwillig unterstützt.

Viele Bezirke und landwirtschaftliche Kommunen sollen Führungsgruppen ins Leben gerufen haben, die Berichte über Erzlager entgegennehmen. Fachgeologen werden damit beauftragt, der Bevölkerung zu zeigen, wie sie die verschiedensten Erze erkennen kann. Wie verlautet, veranstalten sie Ausstellungen von Erzproben, um mehr Menschen mit dem Aussehen, den Fundstellen und der Nutzung dieser Erze vertraut zu machen.

In der gegenwärtigen Kampagne wird also weiterhin die Verwendung von Amateuren gefördert, doch immer mehr unter Hinzuziehung besonders ausgebildeter Wissenschaftler und Techniker, so daß ein gutes Zusammenspiel zwischen körperlicher und intellektueller Tätigkeit gewährleistet ist.

Der verstorbene Vorsitzende Mao soll zu diesem Thema gesagt haben: „Die Arbeiterklasse muß ihre eigene Armee technischer Kader und von Professoren, Lehrern, Wissenschaftlern, Journalisten, Schriftstellern, Künstlern und marxistischen Theoretikern haben. Es muß eine gewaltige Armee sein. Eine kleine Anzahl genügt nicht.“

China's masses in a gold rush

By Frederic A. Moritz

An elderly peasant stumbles on seven gold nuggets, then leads a geological team back to discover several workable deposits of high-grade gold ore.

Workers and farmers keep their eyes open for mineral deposits as they build irrigation projects and railroads and plant trees.

Production teams of agricultural communes assign special workers to look for signs of oil and various valuable minerals.

These are just a few examples, cited in the press, of how China uses its masses to exploit the country's natural resources. You do not have to be a specialist to be a successful prospector, is the message China's people are receiving these days.

China's present emphasis on the amateur prospector is part of the current drive to locate and develop the resources, as an important part of the effort to combine self-reliance

with industrial growth. In recent years the Chinese press has highlighted the need for stepped-up geological exploration so that the country's minerals can become available more rapidly.

Experts wanted, too

But to the emphasis on the contributions of amateurs has been added a call for the training of more experts.

“We now have a contingent of several hundred thousand people in the geological field and we have relied on this contingent in surveying China's mineral resources,” a Chinese newspaper commentary noted recently. “However, technicians account for only one-sixth of the geological contingent, and this is far from enough for the speedy development of China's national economy. Therefore, we are confronted with the important task of constantly strengthening and augmenting the technical force in geologic work.”

The article goes on to blame the “gang of four” (Mrs. Mao Tse-tung and three of her supporters) for interfering with the training of specialists needed for national development.

Even while decrying the shortage of experts, however, the Chinese press has been careful to praise the amateur prospector. The state geological department is said to list around 135,000 ore deposits reported by ordinary people from 1971 to '76. Included are iron, gold, silver, titanium, copper, coal, phosphorus, and rare-earth metals. Last year, geologists are said to have checked up on more than 4,000 ore deposits reported by the masses and discovered that 10 percent of them were valuable.

Knowing the territory

China's 80,000 full-fledged geologists and several hundred thousand geological workers are said to have ready help from the masses, especially from working people who are familiar

with the mountains, streams, earth formations, and rocks in their areas.

Many counties and agricultural communes are reported to have set up leading groups to receive reports on deposits. Professional geologists are assigned to spread knowledge of how to identify various ores. They are said to hold exhibitions of ore samples to acquaint more people with their appearance, location, and use.

The current campaign thus calls for continued use of the amateur, but with growing assistance from specially trained scientists and technicians working in close cooperation between manual work and intellectual work.

On this subject the late Chairman Mao is quoted as saying, “The working class must have its own army of technical cadres and of professors, teachers, scientists, journalists, writers, artists, and Marxist theorists. This must be a vast army. A small number of people will not suffice.”

[This religious article appears in English on the Home Forum page]

Traduction de l'article religieux paraissant en anglais sur la page The Home Forum
(une traduction française est publiée chaque semaine)

Au-delà des apparences

Croyez-vous ce que vos yeux voient ? Dans l'affirmative, vous pourriez être persuadé que le soleil fait le tour de la terre une fois par jour. Pourquoi ne croyons-nous pas cette évidence qui se présente à nos yeux ? Assurément elle semble véritable. Nous n'y croyons pas parce que nous savons ce qu'il en est : c'est la terre qui tourne, non le soleil.

Comme il a été important pour les recherches astronomiques d'avoir une carte exacte du ciel ! Mais il est encore plus important pour notre bien-être de comprendre que tous les phénomènes physiques ont en réalité une apparence trompeuse.

Un jour, l'hiver dernier, ma famille devait absolument aller à un rendez-vous. Mais les rues étaient glissantes, verglacées par une tempête glaciale qui s'était abattue sur nous la nuit précédente. Rouler en voiture était, pour le moins, extrêmement dangereux. Mais la Science Chrétienne nous avait montré comment nous détournons d'une telle apparence et voir les choses telles qu'elles sont en réalité.

Si nous paraissions être des personnes matérielles vivant dans un monde souvent effrayant et dangereux, nous sommes en

réalité des idées de Dieu, l'Entendement divin. Votre identité véritable, comme la mienne, est la ressemblance spirituelle de Dieu et nous demeurons en Sa présence et en Son amour. L'apôtre Paul l'exprime comme suit : « En lui nous avons la vie, le mouvement, et l'être. »

Nous avons mentalement admis cette simple vérité et l'avons gardée fermement en pensée pendant que nous roulions, et nous nous sommes sentis complètement en sécurité. La voiture n'a pas dérapé une seule fois, bien que la route eût l'apparence d'une patinoire !

Si nous vivions dans la présence de Dieu, pourquoi les sens physiques semblent-ils dire tout juste l'opposé ? Ils le font parce que notre pensée n'est pas encore parvenue à l'altitude du sens divin qui perçoit véritablement le royaume des cieux tout autour de nous. Mais Jésus, notre Guide, prouve qu'il est possible d'y parvenir dans la mesure où nous comprenons et nous efforçons de refléter les mêmes qualités-Christ que lui. Il perçoit la perfection spirituelle de l'univers et de l'homme tels qu'ils ont été créés par Dieu, et cette perception lui permet de guérir, de

réformer et d'élever les hommes à prendre conscience d'eux-mêmes, jusqu'à un certain point, en tant qu'enfants de Dieu. Sa propre vie démontre, au plus haut degré possible pour un humain, la filiation de l'homme avec le Père.

Bien que nous paraissions à peine percevoir ces vérités, nous pouvons commencer dès maintenant à apprendre à voir au-delà de l'apparence de situations déplorables et à mettre notre confiance en l'amour de Dieu. Cela nous permettra de rester calmes et d'être en sécurité jusqu'à ce que nous nous devions spirituellement jusqu'à l'altitude de pensée qui reconnaît et voit la réalité dans sa perfection véritable.

Par où commencerons-nous ? Mary Baker Eddy, qui découvrit et fonda la Science Chrétienne, écrit : « Les faits de la Science divine devraient être admis, — quoique l'évidence concernant ces faits ne soit pas soutenue par le mal, par la matière, ni par le sens matériel, — parce que l'évidence que Dieu et l'homme coexistent est pleinement soutenue par le sens spirituel. »

Nous pouvons commencer en reconnaissant la vérité et en lui permettant de gouverner

notre pensée et notre comportement. Nous pouvons décider de ne pas nous laisser duper par la matière ou les conditions matérielles. Nous sommes les enfants de Dieu. Nous demeurons dans Son royaume. Et plus nous L'aimons et Lui obéissons, plus nous ressentirons et verrons Sa bonté tout autour de nous jusqu'à ce qu'elle devienne une présence visible et tangible dans notre vie.

En attendant nous pouvons être en sécurité, jouissant de la promesse de Son amour, rassurés par ces paroles d'un Psaume bien-aimé : « Celui qui demeure sous l'abri du Très-Haut repose à l'ombre du Tout-Puissant. »

* Actes 17:28 ; * Science et Santé avec la Clé des Écritures, p. 471 ; * Psaume 91:1.

* Christian Science (britannique) (semaine)
La traduction française du livre d'étude de la Science Chrétienne, « Science et Santé avec la Clé des Écritures », de Mary Baker Eddy, écrite avec la collaboration de la Science Chrétienne, est en commandement à Frances C. Carlson, Publisher's Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

Four tous renseignements sur les autres publications de la Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.



Greenland silhouettes

By Gordon N. Conners, chief photographer

[This religious article appears in English on the Home Forum page]

Übersetzung des auf der Home-Forum-Seite in englisch erscheinenden religiösen Artikels
(Eine deutsche Übersetzung erscheint wöchentlich)

Über den Augenschein hinaus

Glauben Sie dem, was Ihre Augen sehen? Wenn Sie es tun, mögen Sie zu der Überzeugung gelangen, daß die Sonne einmal am Tag um die Erde kreist. Warum schenken wir diesem Vorgang, den unsere Augen wahrnehmen, keinen Glauben? Er scheint doch eine Tatsache zu sein. Wir glauben es deshalb nicht, weil wir die Wahrheit kennen — die Erde bewegt sich, nicht die Sonne.

Wie wichtig ist es doch für die astronomische Forschung gewesen, eine korrekte Himmelskarte zu besitzen. Doch es ist noch viel wichtiger für unser Wohlergehen, zu verstehen, daß alle physischen Phänomene tatsächlich trügerisch sind.

Im vergangenen Winter mußte meine Familie eines Vormittags eine Verabredung einhalten. Die Straßen waren jedoch eisigglatt. Ein heftiger Eisregen, der in der Nacht zuvor niedergegangen war, hatte sie völlig vereist. Das Fahren war, gelinde gesagt, äußerst gefährlich. Die Christliche Wissenschaft hatte uns jedoch gezeigt, wie wir uns von solch einem Bild abwenden und die Dinge so sehen können, wie sie wirklich sind.

Wenn es auch so aussehen mag, als wären wir materielle Menschen, die in einer oft furchterregenden und gefährlichen Welt le-

ben, sind wir doch in Wirklichkeit die Ideen Gottes, das göttliche Gemüt. Ihr und mein wahres Selbst ist das geistige Ebenbild Gottes, und wir leben in Seiner Gegenwart und Liebe. Der Apostel Paulus drückte es folgendermaßen aus: „In ihm leben, weben und sind wir.“

Während der Fahrt behaupteten wir in Gedanken diese einfache Wahrheit und hielten beständig daran fest, und wir fühlten uns vollkommen sicher. Nicht ein einziges Mal geriet das Auto ins Rutschen, obwohl wir sozusagen auf einer Eislaufbahn fuhren!

Wenn wir in der Gegenwart Gottes leben, warum scheuen die physischen Sinne genau das Gegenteil zu behaupten? Sie tun es, weil unser Denken noch nicht die Höhe erreicht hat, wo es göttlich ist und das Reich Gottes überall um uns herum wahrnimmt. Jesus, unser Wegweiser, bewies jedoch, daß es in dem Verhältnis möglich ist, wie wir, ebenso wie er, die christusgleichen Eigenschaften verstehen und bestrebt sind, sie widerzuspiegeln. Er erkannte die geistige Vollkommenheit des Universums und des Menschen, wie sie von Gott geschaffen wurden, und diese Erkenntnis befähigte ihn, die Menschen zu heilen, umzuwandeln und zu erhe-

ben, so daß sie sich bis zu einem gewissen Grade als Kinder Gottes sahen. Sein eigenes Leben veranschaulichte auf die auf der menschlichen Ebene höchstmögliche Weise die Gotteskindschaft des Menschen.

Wenn wir auch nur einen schwachen Schimmer von diesen Wahrheiten erschauen mögen, so können wir doch schon jetzt lernen, über den Augenschein ungünstiger Situationen hinauszusehen und auf Gottes Liebe zu vertrauen. Dies wird uns Ruhe und Sicherheit geben, bis wir uns geistig zu jener Gedankenhöhe erheben, wo wir die Wirklichkeit in ihrer tatsächlichen Vollkommenheit erkennen und erleben.

Wie begannen wir? Mary Baker Eddy, die die Christliche Wissenschaft entdeckte und gründete, schreibt: „Man sollte die Tatsachen der göttlichen Wissenschaft zugunsten — wenn auch die Augenscheinlichkeit dieser Tatsachen weder vom Bösen, von der Materie noch vom materiellen Sinn gestützt wird — weil die Augenscheinlichkeit, daß Gott und der Mensch zugleich bestehen, völlig vom geistigen Sinn getragen wird.“

Wir können beginnen, indem wir für uns selbst die Wahrheit anerkennen und zugeben, daß sie unser Denken und Verhalten regiert.

Wir können den Entschluß fassen, uns nicht von der Materie oder von materiellen Zuständen täuschen zu lassen. Wir sind Gottes Kinder. Wir leben in Seinem Reich. Und je mehr wir ihn lieben und ihm gehorchen, desto mehr werden wir Seine Güte überall um uns herum spüren und wahrnehmen, bis sie zu einer sichtbaren und greifbaren Gegenwart in unserem Leben wird.

Unterlassen können wir uns geborgen wissen und uns der Verteilung Seiner Liebe erfreuen, wie ein geliebter Psalm uns versichert: „Wer unter dem Schirm des Höchsten sitzt, wird unter dem Schatten des Allmächtigen bleiben.“

* Apostelgeschichte 17:28 ; * Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift, S. 471 ; * Psalm 91:1 [in der engl. Bibel].

* Christian Science (britischer) (semaine)
Die deutsche Übersetzung des Lehrbuchs der Christlichen Wissenschaft, „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift“, von Mary Baker Eddy, ist in dem englischen Teil der gegenwärtigen Ausgabe enthalten. Das Buch kann in den Lesestudien der Christlichen Wissenschaft gekauft werden oder von Frances C. Carlson, Publisher's Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

Auskunft über andere christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache erteilt auf Anfrage der Verlagsgesellschaft der Christlichen Wissenschaften, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.



'The Poplars' 1879: Oil on canvas by Paul Cézanne

Courtesy of The Louvre, Paris

When all becomes music

"All art," argued the philosopher Schopenhauer, "aspires to the condition of music." No artist's work, with the exception of Rembrandt's, fulfills this definition better than that of Paul Cézanne.

Within his canvases is to be found the very essence of music: a strong, subjective lyricism whose rhythms are architecturally developed and thereby released into a higher, more universal pattern. As with the best musical compositions, Cézanne's paintings employ the abstract with such discipline of form that they evoke the most concrete of emotions within us.

Like Beethoven, Cézanne was an artist whose breadth of vision superseded his own era yet anticipated the next. In an age when artistic perception centered on the impressionistic rendering of reality, the witnessed quicksilver effects of light within the fleeting moment, Cézanne sought to construct "something lasting."

For him, Monet's waterlilies and Pissarro's pastoral scenes were small episodes of color

evoking the surface ephemerality of the moment but failing to grasp and communicate the deeper, more structured spirit underlying all nature.

By rigorously following his untimely vision, giving it a structural interpretation denied him by his own era, he created the very epoch which eventually was to appreciate his geometric-based paintings. The personal, idiosyncratic, yet vulnerable, impulsive yet indecisive by temperament, 20 years of self-imposed discipline was indeed an onerous if not improbable task. Yet unlike Zola's early artist and the equal genius to become one.

This, in part, was achieved by breaking not only with the artistic precedents of his own time, but with almost every one established since the Renaissance. Cézanne rejected the linear perspective of the Renaissance as categorically as he did the Impressionist's impressionistic use of light to create space.

Instead of traditionally spacing planes to-

wards the horizon, he piled them up in an architectural pyramid supported entirely by subtle color variations. Color was to Cézanne what notes are to a musician: his building blocks. He employed color to mould volumes, to create depth and extend perspective. His unusual chromatic arrangements relieved objects of their strict outlines, releasing them instead into a symphony of moving surfaces.

Abstract in concept, this emotional, in education. He ignored the direct testimony of the senses, examining instead nature within the mind's eye. What makes him a master on the scale of Rembrandt is the natural synthesis of form and feeling — a highly subjective realism — evidenced in the evolution of his work.

"Poplars," a painting Cézanne completed in Pointoise in 1892, is an outstanding example of such subjectivism. Within this canvas, the first Cézanne purchased by the Louvre, the roots of modern art began to stir. From the shade of these poplars emerged

Braque, Picasso, Delaunay and all modern artists up through Motherwell.

It is impossible to regard the purposefully elongated forms without thinking of El Greco. Indeed, the comparison is not strange when one comes to see that both El Greco and Cézanne are painters of ideas. Here, Cézanne's poplars are not so much faithful transcriptions of poplars as the idea behind those poplars — the concept of a world that becomes abstract when we realize Cézanne has used precise geometric form to render a world weightless, one borne on the spirit of unseen yet felt rhythms.

The paradox deepens when we realize Cézanne's world is an intensely lyrical one. In it, all is change. Each moment obliterates itself only to be reborn a second later into a fresh configuration of existing things, rich in relation to one another. All sky, earth, the poplars — which unite both — all space breathes, all glimmers with the reflection of what lies beneath it. All becomes music.

Alexandra Johnson

Instructions to Robin for making a secret

First cast a net
and catch a beam.
Then mix with seven drops of dew.
Add a pinch of chartreuse dust
from a pod, and next a few
shreds of web, fresh-spun that hour.

Stir for just an eyeblink's length.

If it seem — to taste or touch —
a trifle sour, or stiff, or brief,
take the flutter of a moth;
take the faintest vein of leaf
together with one petal's smell
(white, not pink) or if preferred

the merest whiff — no more — of mint.
Then stir again. Stir well.

This most ancient recipe
is writ on silk, in wild-ass milk.

What it may be,
and how it filtered down to me —
Alas (when also six) I swore,
with hand on heart to seal the swear,
I'd never, never, never tell!

Which is why this secret is
a secret still!

Doris Peal

Through an Irish window

"The difference between landscape and landscape is small, but there is a great difference in the beholders."

— Ralph Waldo Emerson

Not far from Ballinasloe, I threw a soaking blast of Irish wind into a farmer's kitchen. The wind, the foreigner's voice, and the dripping dog, slipping past my feet, were all accepted with a nod, easy additions to a family busy with baking and mending, repairing a clock and comparing hurley sticks in the gentle light of a turf fire.

I asked directions.
"You've turned your back on it," said the farmer.

This polite Irishman made his point. I was not lost, nor was my destination. I had turned my back on Lisdoona Manor and could turn again. I relaxed, relieved to hear that not only was I not far off target — but that however puzzling the roads might seem to me, they were not playing tricks, and that Lisdoona Manor was planted in precisely the same spot tonight as for the past few centuries.

In the black Irish night without even a porchers' moon, with the only light splintering from the rain against the old Peugeot's windscreen, I had missed two turns carefully listed just that morning over a faint, shared telephone.

My dinner and bed would be waiting, my doubts and minute chocking unknown to my hosts. My new farmer friend Patrick Donlon was absolutely sure of that, as he sketched first one road to my night's lodging and then a second road.

To offer two routes, each equally short, each just as tightly cupped by the night, doubtless

bly satisfied Patrick Donlon and his family. Convinced only by the Donlon's conviction, I set out, knowing that, once I had turned back on myself, either fork past the white stone church would put me right.

True to Patrick Donlon's word, my dinner was waiting. Carrot soup, roast mutton, and apple sauce well spiced with thick slices of orange peel. The meat, vegetables, all but the bitter orange, came from the land of Lisdoona Manor.

The double horseshoe staircase — a neck-lace of stairs curving up and around to both left and right above me — presented another choice. I chose one side, knowing either would serve as well, and found my bed, warmed with a polished brass warming bottle.

Morning brought more proof that we can be deceived by our own eyes and doubts. No sign remained of last night's blackness which had forced me to see the road through Patrick Donlon's eyes and to trust an Irishman's convictions. My six by four foot window's wavy glass held a lake and mist-steaming mountains firm between a sweep of eye-green lawns and wet-white cloud.

No camera could frame this view. This was a picture not made for camera-boxing, for the elimination of dimensions, perspectives and alternatives. Ireland stood there before me, unmoved, even if I turned my back on it. The lake and mountains outside, the fresh bed and flowered water pitcher within, were convictions of unchanging values which cannot be shaken. The focus cannot blur. The patterns of this view from an Irish window are established, ready waiting for the viewer.

Jonathan Harach

The race

These waters run secretly until
Rushing the race where a mill stood once
The weight comes drumming down,
Crushing-out whiteness as they fall
And fill with a rocking yeast this pool.
They clamour across: Clamour and clamour
Blindly till again they find their last
And level, narrow-out into
A now-smooth riverline and pouring on
Go gathering up the silence where they run.

Charles Tomlinson

The Monitor's religious article

Beyond appearances

Do you believe your eyes? If you do, you might be persuaded that the sun is circling the earth once a day. Why don't we believe this evidence before our eyes? It certainly appears to be the fact. We don't believe it because we know the truth of the matter — the earth is moving, not the sun.

How important it has been to astronomical research to have a correct charting of the skies. But it is even more important to our well-being to understand that all physical phenomena are actually deceptive in appearance.

One morning last winter my family had a necessary appointment to keep. But the streets were glassy, frozen solid by a severe ice storm we'd had the night before. Driving conditions were extremely hazardous, to say the least. But Christian Science had shown us how to look away from such a scene and see things as they really are.

Even though it appears that we are material people living in an often frightening and dangerous world, actually we are ideas of God, divine Mind. Your true selfhood and mine is God's spiritual likeness, and we dwell in His presence and love. The Apostle Paul put it this way: "In him we live, and move, and have our being."

In our car we mentally admitted this simple truth and kept it steadily in thought, and we felt completely safe. Not once did the car slide on the ice, although for all appearances we were driving on an ice-skating rink!

If we live in the presence of God, why do the physical senses seem to say just the opposite? They do because our thinking has not yet risen to the altitude of Godlikeness that actually perceives the kingdom of heaven all around us. But Jesus, our Way-shower, proved that this can be done to the degree that we understand and strive to reflect the same Christly qualities that he did. He perceived the spiritual perfection of the universe and man as they have been created by God, and this perception enabled him to heal, reform, and lift up mankind to some measure of awareness of themselves as children of God. His own life demonstrated, to the highest degree possible to a human being, man's sonship with the Father.

Although we may be barely glimpsing these truths, we can begin now to learn to look beyond the appearance of miserable situations and trust God's love. This will enable us to stay calm and be safe until we spiritually rise to the altitude of thought that recognizes and experiences reality in its actual perfection.

How do we start? Mary Baker Eddy, who discovered and founded Christian Science, writes, "The facts of divine Science should be admitted, — although the evidence as to these facts is not supported by evil, by matter, or by material sense, — because the evidence that God and man coexist is fully sustained by spiritual sense."¹

We can start by admitting the truth to ourselves and by consenting to let it govern our

thought and behavior. We can decide not to be fooled by matter or material conditions. We are God's children. We live in His kingdom. And the more we love Him and obey Him, the more we shall feel and see His goodness all around us until it becomes a visible and tangible presence in our lives.

Meanwhile we can be safe, enjoying the promise of His love, as a beloved Psalm reassures us: "He that dwelleth in the secret place of the most High shall abide under the shadow of the Almighty."²

¹Acts 17:28; ²Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 471; (Psalms 91:1.

Within the closeness of God's family

To feel a natural warmth and affection for all our brothers and sisters as children of God is to be drawn within the encircling love of our divine Parent. The Bible speaks of this bond of universal brotherhood and assures us that we are all the sons and daughters of God. It tells us that God can help us in every circumstance.

A fuller understanding of God is needed to reach to the core of every discord with a healing solution. A book that speaks of the all-goodness of God, His love and His constancy, in clear understandable terms is Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures by Mary Baker Eddy.

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BIBLE VERSE

Blessed are they that keep judgment, and he that doeth righteousness at all times.

Psalms 106:3

OPINION AND...

Joseph C. Harsch

Mr. Carter: the rich and the poor

President Carter's remarks at his latest press conference on the subject of abortion were so controversial that most subsequent discussion has centered upon his reluctance to allow federal funds to be used for abortions for the poor. Little if any attention has been paid to the context within which he arrived at this stand on abortion.

That context strikes me as being of first importance as a milestone in the evolution of American political philosophy.

Mr. Carter is certainly the first President since Herbert Hoover who could conceivably have said the following:

"... there are many things in life that are not fair, that wealthy people can afford and poor people can't. But I don't believe that the federal government should take action to try to make these opportunities exactly equal, particularly when there is a moral factor involved."

Probably most American presidents from George Washington through Herbert Hoover would have agreed at least privately. Some would have put it in stronger terms. The American dream has usually centered on the concept of equality of opportunity, but seldom on equalizing the differences between rich and poor.

But American politics for the last half century has swirled around plans and proposals for giving the poor even more of the advan-

tages which wealth can purchase.

The Carter wording quoted above is fuzzy. It almost sounds as though he were saying that it is moral for the rich, but not for poor, to have abortions, which I am sure was not his intention. But if the passage means anything at all it certainly means that Mr. Carter has taken a remarkably forthright stand for the capitalist system as opposed to the Marxist system.

The essence of Marxism is equalization of the human condition. The theory of it is that it is right and proper to take from those able to produce and give equally to all, regardless of their performance. The familiar phrase is "from each according to his ability, to each according to his need." In the pure Marxist society there would be little or no advantage from wealth. The results of the labor of the producers would be distributed equally around the community.

The capitalist concept is exactly opposite. Wealth is the carrot which those of superior ability or industry accumulate. The enjoyment of that wealth fuels the economy of the community. Without inequality between rich and poor there would be no incentive for the poor to strive to improve their condition. Therefore wealth should be encouraged by the state, not penalized or discouraged.

There are not many people around any longer who would speak up for ruthless capital-

ism. In the modern vernacular capitalism must at least be humane; that is, it must be tempered to protect the poor and the unfortunate from physical suffering. Every person must be provided at least with minimum housing, clothing, food, and health care.

It is interesting that as capitalism has been tempered by humaneness, there has also been a growing demand in the Marxist countries for "humane socialism" as opposed to the kind practiced in the Soviet Union. By making both capitalism and socialism more humane the gap between them may be narrowed. Yet there is still a deep chasm between the concept of equalizing opportunity, which is compatible with capitalism, and equalizing the result, which is the essence of Marxism.

Mr. Carter accepts unfairness as part of the human condition. The Marxist philosopher would argue for the elimination of all unfairness. Mr. Carter thinks it is right and proper that wealth should enjoy advantages. The Marxist philosopher is horrified by the enjoyment of the rich.

Mr. Carter rejects the idea of the central government interfering to eliminate inequality. The Marxist philosopher would use government to achieve and consolidate equality.

The Marxist ideal does not exist in the Soviet Union. The condition of the privileged bureaucrat is as different from the condition of the ordinary citizen as the condition of a Rock-

efeller on Park Avenue differs from the condition of a Puerto Rican immigrant in Harlem. There is a concealed and disguised privileged class in the Soviet Union which belies the theory of economic equality.

The question in American politics for a long time has been whether the American system would stop at humane capitalism, or cross the boundary line of that concept and push toward ever more equalization of the human condition. What would then develop in the United States might be closer to Karl Marx's utopia than anything yet existing in any communist country.

It would seem that Mr. Carter reflects in his attitudes and in his words a hard turning away from that direction. He is not troubled by interference between things available to the rich and things available to the poor. The main reaction of his effort is toward the economic solvency of the community, not toward equality. He preaches reform of the welfare system, not extension of the system. He wants to check inflation even if in the process there is some rise in unemployment.

We have yet to find out how far Mr. Carter would like to go in a direction which could be called revival of the capitalist system. We do not know how much unemployment he could survive and retain leadership in Washington. But he certainly speaks in a tongue not heard along the Potomac for many a long year.

Hitting it off with the Russians

By Norman Cousins

Moscow
For the past three weeks I have been listening to Russians prominent in the public life of their country. The main question on their minds these days is whether President Carter is sincere in his statement that he does not intend to depart from the policy of Richard Nixon and Gerald Ford in seeking to reduce the danger of war between the Soviet Union and the United States.

The Russians find it difficult to believe that Jimmy Carter is not deliberately reverting to a cold-war strategy. They fear that the President's advocacy of human rights may actually be an attempt to create internal difficulties for the Soviet government.

They believe, many of them, that if Jimmy Carter really wanted to help the dissidents, he would not have gone public with his case but would have taken up the matter privately with Leonid Brezhnev, following the style of his predecessors in dealing with such matters. In fact, they contend that the effect of Carter's intervention was to lock in the dissidents, since Brezhnev could not ease their situation without Carter getting the credit for it. They assume that Carter knew this would be the case, and that he therefore had another purpose — but they are unable to figure out what it is.

And in that murky world of plot-and-counterplot, nothing is what it seems to be. Theories

of conspiracy come easily. There is the belief that a powerful combination is at work in America, including important elements of the press, to undo the good relations so laboriously put together by Nixon and Brezhnev — and reinforced by Gerald Ford.

One of the meetings in which I participated brought together American and Soviet writers. The formal discussions were mostly about literary matters; but away from the conference table the Soviet writers expressed concern over the downturn in the relations between the two countries and wondered why President Carter should want to return to the perilous situation of a decade or so ago.

I ran into similar musings when I left the writers' conference for another meeting with Russians at a little Latvian town named Jurmala, near Riga, on the Black Sea. Among the other Americans were David Rockefeller, former Undersecretary of State Joseph Sisco, former State Department counselor Helmut Sonnenfeldt, president of the Charles F. Kettering Foundation Robert Chollar, and president of the Lilly Endowment Landrum Bolling. We had extremely candid discussions with a group of prominent Russians, headed by Georgi Arbatov, chief of the U.S.A. Institute in Moscow, and Yuri Zhukov, former Minister of Culture and presently an editor of Pravda.

The meeting in Jurmala was the eleventh in

a series of exchanges between American and Soviet public figures that began at Dartmouth College in New Hampshire in 1960. Since then, "Dartmouth conferences" have been held alternately in both countries and have been considered helpful by both governments in preparing the ground for official discussions.

The American sponsor of the Dartmouth conferences and of the writers' meeting in Moscow is the Charles F. Kettering Foundation of Dayton, Ohio. The Soviet sponsor was Arbatov's Institute, with the participation of the Soviet Peace Committee.

I don't know whether we succeeded in persuading the Russians that Mr. Carter's position on human rights is not to be regarded as signaling a move away from détente. The point we tried to make was that human rights is a basic theme in our history and that Americans traditionally have a deep interest in the condition of freedom everywhere. This was not to say that we Americans think we have solved all our human rights problems, or that we intend to interfere with the internal affairs of other countries. The point we made was that there is nothing unnatural in Americans' sympathy for specific individuals whose basic rights are being violated anywhere just as there was nothing unnatural in the interest and concern shown all over the world for Sacco and Vanzetti a half-century or so ago.

At both the Moscow writers' meeting and the Dartmouth conference, we found that, despite their puzzlement over Carter's intentions, the Russians are genuinely eager to arrive at common understandings with the Americans. This was especially true at the Dartmouth conference in Jurmala, where we considered such thorny questions as the Middle East, Africa, SALT, and trade relations. The exchanges were often sharp; it even appeared for a brief time that the meeting might be deadlocked, but the overriding fact is that meaningful agreements were reached on all questions.

Very briefly, the joint stand on the Middle East was very much in line with President Carter's stated position calling for recognition of Israel by the Arab countries and for establishment of secure boundaries, together with respect for the right of the Palestinians to self-determination. Both delegations also agreed on the need for removal of all discriminatory barriers to increased trade and for the earliest possible resumption of the SALT talks in an attempt to reverse the arms race.

To the Americans, the big news emerging from the conference was that the discussions were somewhat overheated at times but that they culminated in significant agreements. We came away convinced that the Russians wanted to put American-Soviet relations back on the high road.

We could not have been more surprised, therefore, when we heard about news stories appearing in the United States that made it seem the meeting was a donnybrook. The news reports said that the Russians had been negative in tone and had refused to say about the fact that we were able to surmount our differences. What was even more surprising was that the Voice of America's report was downbeat and seemed to us to miss the significance of the meeting.

It goes without saying that the Russian conferees who heard the Voice of America report and who learned about the tone of the press accounts in the United States were more certain than ever that there is a deliberate plan afoot to undermine anything that smacks of a restoration of détente. We attempted to counter this interpretation by saying that in the United States the controversial side of the news usually gets the main play. In our own hearts, however, we were disappointed about the skewing of the news in a way that could only bolster Soviet misconceptions and adversely reflect on the sincerity of President Carter.

Mr. Cousins is editor of the Saturday Review.

Readers write

Eurocommunism, 'Turkey in transition'

Pointing out that "Eurocommunism is high on the list of things that have happened" (Monitor, June 27th), reflects a more prudent attitude than some wishful thinkers who confidently predict that Eurocommunism in power would be very different from Soviet or Chinese communism. Indeed, Eurocommunist leaders stress their determination to respect freedom and, thereby, human rights. Assuming they are sincere, in theory, it is hard to imagine how, in practice, communism and freedom could work together without destroying one another.

If human beings were all disinterested, unselfish, socially minded idealists, a communist regime could well afford to be as tolerant as any other form of government in idyllic conditions. In our present stage of evolution, however, men and women need the incentives of profit and initiative for action, falling which they lose interest. In order to stimulate flagging interest with its consequences on production and progress, any centralized communist apparatus is forced to resort to indoctrination and coercion. Supposing it did permit freedom

of ideas and enterprise, counter-revolution would be bound to emerge, dragging the masses of any communist system as such. It is, therefore, very essence, must become totalitarian and incompatible with liberalism even if, at best, it succeeds in avoiding "Gulags."

Human rights in Cyprus

In your editorial, "Turkey in transition," you refer to Mr. Kocovic's role in "securing Turkish Cypriot rights on Cyprus." I would like to point out that the Greek Cypriots have repeatedly since independence offered the Turkish Cypriots secure minority rights within the context of a workable majority rule.

Educational, cultural, and religious rights have never been in question, nor has guaranteed proportional representation in government and civil/military service; it is the excessive political "rights" that have been the source of controversy. What most Americans

do not realize is that the Turkish Cypriots have the 15 percent Turkish minority—30 percent of the representation in government and civil service as well as the right to veto legislation. It is hardly surprising that such an arrangement failed.

It should have been made clear by now to the Turks that it is revolution at their massive violation of international laws and Greek Cypriot human rights as well as of our own law on misuse of our military aid that prompted Congress to restrict arms sales, not the "pressures of a vocal but small Greek minority."

We invite readers' letters for this column. Of course we cannot answer every one, and some are condensed before publication, but thoughtful comments are welcome.

Letters should be addressed to: The Christian Science Monitor, International Edition, One Norway Street, Boston, MA 02116.

COMMENTARY

Teng Hsiao-ping: China's little giant

By Ross H. Munro

Peking
With his second political resurrection, Teng Hsiao-ping has assured himself of a place with Mao Tse-tung and Chou En-lai as one of the giants of Communist China's first three decades.

In fact, Mr. Teng is the most respected man in China today. And the reasons are many.

The newly restored Vice-Premier has had the courage to be consistent and outspoken in his opinions. In his half-century in the communist movement, he has learned where all the levers of power are — and how to use them. His breadth of experience, his network of political connections, his managerial ability, all are unequalled. And he has demonstrated once and for all that he is the most durable survivor in China.

From his many statements over the years, much can be assumed about how Mr. Teng wants to employ his political power. He wants to put China back onto the road of rapid economic growth.

Although China is seen by many in the outside world as possessing a rapidly growing

economy, the available hard statistics tell a different story. Except for a few years of rapid postwar recovery after the 1949 victory of the Communists, economic growth has been fitful and, altogether, relatively slow.

A foreigner recently asserted before a group of Chinese students that their country's economic development has not been impressive since 1958 and that the reason was Chairman Mao's policy of intermittent political upheaval. There was not a murmur of dissent from the students.

Mr. Teng consistently has demonstrated that his commitment to economic growth is greater than his commitment to ideological purity. If development requires even more foreign technology, he will push for it. If foreign technology means going into debt, Mr. Teng will try to find a way to arrange that. If political campaigns must be toned down so they do not interfere with production, he will favor that.

None of this should be taken as a prediction that China is finally about to embark on the road of sustained and rapid economic growth.

This is Mr. Teng's goal, but recovering from 20 years of political and economic ups and downs is going to be exceedingly difficult.

Mr. Teng's leftist political opponents have spread stories about his flying friends to bridge games in government aircraft and about the existence of a villa. Nevertheless, the overall impression emerges of a man who has little patience with officials who use their positions for personal privilege and gain.

But Mr. Teng's policies carry with them the danger of growing elitism in a country where elitism easily survived the challenges of egalitarian Maoism. He wants to give increased power to managers and technicians, he seems to favor moving toward new incentives for workers, and he will try to impose more industrial discipline.

In fact, the very presence of the no-nonsense Mr. Teng should in itself have something of a disciplining effect — through the bureaucracy right down to the factory floor.

His resurrection must be seen as an accomplishment in itself. Important political figures

were trying to block, or at least delay, his return.

In December, the mayor of Peking, Wu Teh, was publicly calling for a continuation of the political criticism of Mr. Teng. Twice this year, in January and again in March, Mr. Teng appeared to be on the verge of returning to public life, but twice he was blocked.

Until the day of Chairman Mao's funeral, Sept. 8, 1976, his successor, Hua Kuo-feng, was repeatedly and publicly critical of Mr. Teng for his rightist ways.

(Neither Mr. Hua's condemnations of Mr. Teng last year, nor Chairman Mao's previously, are being mentioned by the official news media. A recent editorial in People's Daily stated only that Chairman Mao "long ago" had "made a clear and all-round assessment of comrade Teng Hsiao-ping." With every other political somersault in recent years, the Chinese have offered detailed reinterpretations of past events. This time, so far, they have hardly even tried.)

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Richard L. Strout

The slowdown on neutrons

Washington
Australian physicist Stuart Butler gave me the paperback pocket book "Uranium on Trial" when he was over here to receive a nuclear physics prize from the American Physical Society. He and two other Australians wrote it, and it hasn't been published in the United States yet, but when I talk moves to Neutron Bombs I hastily turn to its glossary and definitions. It begins eloquently, with man's endless problem of energy:

"It is a problem of all countries, all continents, all mankind. And the way to appreciate this inescapable fact is to visualize the planet as it was seen by the moon explorers: A softly lit globe sweeping through the icy blackness of space at the end of its gravitational tether to the sun, drawing from that solar furnace all its life-giving energy and losing into space an almost identical amount, retaining only sufficient energy to maintain a gossamer-thin film of life — a world in exquisite balance. And, as far as we can see to the beginning as well as to the edge of the universe, unique."

Well put, says the reporter; poetic! But let's scale it down a bit — from the universe, say, to the atom; how try to explain that?

"The reaction which we call fission — splitting the atom," writes Stuart Butler, "involves forces whose complete understanding takes the mind to the very limits of knowledge. But it is not hard to grasp in a general way. . . ."

Not hard, eh? Well, to begin with, the atom of any element may be thought of as a nucleus of particles, "rather like a clump of billiard balls." I can visualize that. Around the clump is a kind of cloud of other particles. The nucleus particles are of two kinds, "protons" (positive electrical charge) and "neutrons" (neutral electrically). Outside of these, in the cloud layer I mentioned, are the outer particles, "electrons" (negative charge).

Got that straight? Fine! And here's a funny thing. The protons, being of similar electrical charge (positive), repel each other. Why? Don't ask me. They are prevented from flying apart by a stronger attraction — "the nuclear binding force (which also binds the neutrons)."

Why do they do that? Physicist Stuart Butler has the grace to say, "The nature of this complicated binding force is mysterious." That's theology, not physics.

So let's summarize. Here is this nucleus as a kind of "energy prison" with the protons trying to escape, carrying the neutrons with them. They are confined by the "walls" of the mysterious nuclear binding force. (There's a big charge of energy in there!) Atoms of most elements remain stable and the nucleus is inert though in some, such as the heavy metals, the walls of the prison "leak," releasing a trickle of energy. They are "radioactive."

Heaviest of all elements (mass of nucleus) is uranium. There's a slight leakage even in uranium and given time (a couple of billion years) it would finally settle down to be a perfectly stable element — lead.

Mankind has now created an even heavier element, plutonium. It doesn't exist in nature. It's man-made. In the 1930s physicists discovered that by bombarding the uranium nucleus

with neutrons its tendency to disintegrate could be stimulated to the point where it split abruptly (fission). It breaks into two lighter nuclei and also emits two or three neutrons.

The mass of the two new nuclei, plus the released neutrons, still does not quite equal the mass of the original uranium nucleus. Puzzle: where's the missing mass gone? It is transformed into energy. That's according to the Einstein theory that mass and energy are different forms of the same thing, and interchangeable!

Few people can study this without reverential awe. And now comes mankind to use the energy of fission either slowed-down in a chain reaction in a nuclear reactor, or released suddenly when billions upon billions of nuclei all undergo fission in a millionth of a second. The release of energy is stupendous — a bomb.

Final thought: Uranus was the ancient Greek god of the sky — beneficent. Pluto was the god of the underworld — dreaded by all. Which of the two will man follow in this new exploration?

East European Jew would go home again

By George Anghel

There has been much discussion lately concerning human rights and the dignity of man.

With my personal background as a Jewish immigrant from an East European communist country I would like to add some ideas to this matter, drawing on my own vast experience with immigration during the 1960s and thereafter in several countries.

There is no perfect society or system of government in the world. A nation like Austria or Switzerland is probably close to perfect, but advantages of course are only for their own citizens. And even though the United States takes the biggest part of the burden in helping

refugees, it is not a perfect model for human rights either.

Of course, social justice and human rights are two different topics that are often unjustly substituted for each other by the Russians. In the communist countries, one sees more equality; in America, one sees more liberties of the personal nature. Both are far from perfect.

For example, in the Soviet Union one has free medical care. This means that if surgery is needed, it is done by the intern or resident unless the patient pays under the table.

On the other hand, personal rights are poorly understood and abused in the United States. I

have come to the point where I rather prefer a mild dictatorship and a police state to ensure order in the streets and protect law-abiding citizens, who compose the vast majority (those citizens who cannot afford a castle in the Thousand Islands and must instead live in the Bronx).

Criminals in America, instead of first being questioned, initially hire a lawyer to teach them how to lie. Then they get out of jail on bail and later the charges are dropped. A "speedy trial" means five to ten years, hundreds of thousands of dollars in expense to the taxpayer, and a distraught condition for the defendants.

As an immigrant myself, I think that the Russian Jews, except for a few cases, should not be provoked by outsiders to leave their homeland. I remember how Radio Free Europe, my own relatives, and other people were stirring up sentiments and ideas among the Jews in Eastern Europe in the 1950s to emigrate. Looking back on three decades, however, many of those I know are not very happy with what they have accomplished since leaving their homeland, though very few Jewish immigrants will admit this publicly.

The Soviet Union, however, is ambivalent about this entire issue. On one hand it does not like anyone to leave; on the other hand, the 130,000 Jews who left are somewhat of a help in improving the local housing shortage and the shortage in special types of employment. By letting some elderly people and a few underemployed professionals (like poets, electrical engineers, electricians, clerks, etc.), leave the country, the Russians are putting a further strain on the Western world. (It would pose a severe problem if they let a few million go at once.)

Of all the communist countries, Yugoslavia is the only one that permits its citizens to travel freely to the West. If all communist countries would allow their people free travel and the opportunity to first visit the West as tourists, I feel that emigration from these countries would be cut to 10 percent of present levels.

A good example of this is what happened after the 1968 Czechoslovak uprising. As soon as that government promised not to punish those who fled the country, 80 percent of them returned to their homeland.

In addition, very few realize that many Soviet emigrants also want to return to their country. In fact, at a given time there are about 1,000 Soviet Jews waiting in Vienna to be allowed to return to the Soviet Union. They will have to wait many years for this return, though, because the U.S.S.R. is not interested in giving them back their jobs and housing.

So one sees that Russia allows emigration not as a favor to the U.S., but rather to satisfy its own selfish purposes.

To summarize, I enjoy working in the United States and respect the American people. I have a home, a good job as a physician, and a family. However, if I were able to turn back the clock of time, I would never do it again (emigrate, that is). I am convinced that no one does himself a favor by leaving his homeland. This especially applies to the Russian Jews today.

At this point in my life, after 17 years in foreign lands, it is too late for me to go back to my homeland and start over again. Unfortunately, the clock of time can never be turned back. It must move forward.

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Mirror of opinion

African game hunting

Big-game hunting in Africa, a life's dream to some, a livelihood to others, has also resulted in destruction of millions of animals over the years. Kenya, which has been prime hunting ground, has now announced a complete ban on such hunts, along with a ban on the importation or entry of guns.

The decision is understandable because, as the Minister of Tourism put it, "We want to save wildlife for posterity. . . . We want to give them breathing space to reproduce." The decision will also be costly to the government, not only in the matter of fees charged for each hunting kill, which totaled \$1.2 million last year, but in the \$80-million-a-year tourist industry, much of which is based on hunting.

Kenya's 300 legal hunters, who make their living by taking well-off adventurers in search of game, are understandably outraged — and they don't foresee any success with the govern-

ment suggestion that photographic safaris be substituted. Besides, they argue with some merit, legal hunting is not the problem; poaching is.

The government agrees, but thinks the total ban will make it harder for poachers to operate, especially with the law banning guns to augment the measure. The problem is real throughout Africa, not just Kenya. Elephant populations have been dwindling at an alarming rate in Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia. In Kenya, the poachers have been killing 10,000 elephants a year for ivory and hides, in conservationists' estimates, and at that rate this last elephant will be gone within 10 years.

Whether making licensed hunts illegal will solve the poaching problem we do not know, but can only hope so. What we hope we don't hear is that guns don't kill elephants, poachers do. — The Miami Herald